# coach & Athlete

THE MAGAZINE FOR COACHES, TRAINERS, OFFICIALS AND FAMO

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NOVEMBER 1954 25¢

Volume XVII
Number 3

Campus Close-Up:

TEXAS TECH

Lubbock, Texas



PETE VANN



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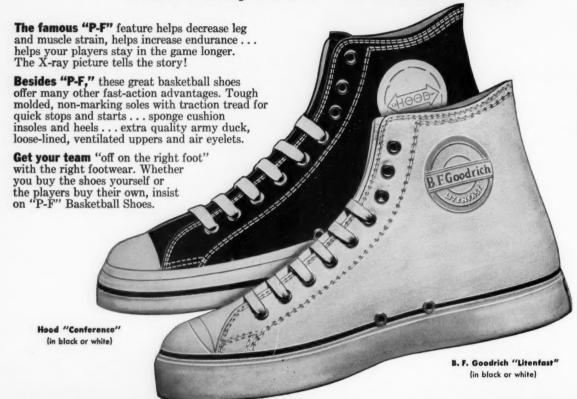


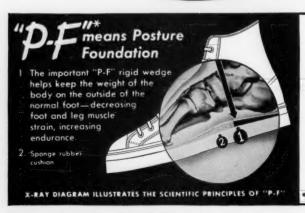
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# The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

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DR. E. N. JONES, President

# CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

# **TEXAS TECH**

Lubbock, Texas

By BILL HOLMES

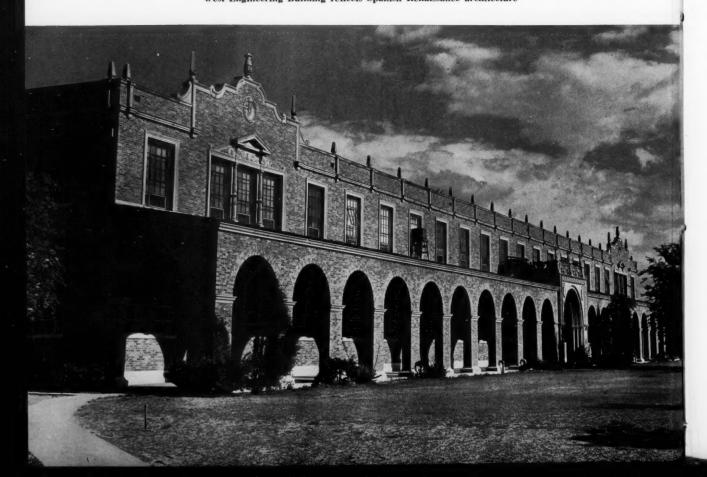
TEXAS TECH was established in 1923 by the Thirty-Eighth Texas Legislature. It first opened its doors to students Sept. 20, 1925, and 1,043 studied at the college its first year, a record number of students to attend the inaugural year at any college before or since. It had a fine start, and Tech has maintained the same tempo through its 28 years. This fall's enrollment exceeds 6,200.

Texas Tech is located on the west edge of Lubbock,

Texas, with a population of 112,000. Its campus, ranked among the largest, has 2,008 acres.

Permanent buildings—valued at more than 20 million dollars—have been designed in the Spanish Renaissance motif and include the Administration Building and structures for Agriculture, Home Economics, Journalism, Music, Chemistry, Science, Agricultural Engineering, Veterinary Science, Petroleum Engineering, the Museum, the Library, and Electrical, Indus-

West Engineering Building reflects Spanish Renaissance architecture



trial and Architectural Engineering, and Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

Other permanent type campus buildings include the Gymnasium, Stock-Judging Pavilion, Beef-Cattle Pavilion, Bookstore, eight dormitories, Extension Division, Home Management Home, Speech, and Jones Stadium, a Student Union Building and a number of temporary buildings.

STUDENTS AT TECH are offered training in fields varying from Textile Engineering to Music Theory. The college is divided into six academic divisions: Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Engineering, Home Economics, and Graduate Studies.

The students are offered training in Air Force, Infantry, Engineers, Signal Corps branches of ROTC on the campus.

Tech has the only school of textile engineering west of the Mississippi River, and this department aids the Cotton Research Committee of Texas in its fibers and spinning work.

Most of Tech's students come from a 74-county area in West Texas, the Panhandle and South Plains, but almost every state and several foreign countries are represented in the student body.

Over 30 per cent of the faculty of 295 hold doctorate degrees, 25 are registered professional engineers, and five are certified public accountants.

Because of the strong faculty and excellent physical plant, Tech is recognized by all major crediting agencies and its graduates are sought by commercial concerns of every type, numbering over 1,000 inquiries a year.

The government of Texas Tech is vested in a board of nine directors, appointed by the governor for six-year terms. The administration is made up of Dr. E. N. Jones, Tech's sixth president; two vice presidents, Dr. G. E. Giesecke, who is in charge of academic administration, and Marshall L. Pennington, vice president and comptroller; and a council of deans, one from each of the six divisions.

Besides Chairman Charles C. Thompson of Colorado City, board members include Thomas F. Abbott, Jr., of Fort Worth; George E. Benson of Lubbock, W. H. Francis, Jr., of Houston, C. T. McLaughlin of Snyder, Fred H. Moore of Dallas, Raymond Pfluger of Eden, Robert B. Price of El Paso, and W. D. Watkins of Abilene.

## ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT

IN ITS USE OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES, Texas Tech's Department of Health and Physical Education and Recreation, enjoys one of the most complete programs, believes Dr. Ramon Kireilis, department head.

To supplement their classes on campus, Tech students take some of their course work at the Lubbock Boys' Club swimming pool, at the Lubbock Bowling Alleys, and at Meadowbrook Golf Club. In addition, the Texas Tech Student Union ball room is used for cancing and fencing classes.

Looking forward to two new gymnasiums, Dr. Kireilis still has a well-rounded program focussed primarily on outdoor work, due to the limited facilities of the present gymnasium. Already, Tech's outdoor physical education plant has softball fields, including a lighted diamond, eight handball courts, nine tennis courts (two under construction), four football fields, a track, and two outdoor basketball courts.

Expansion of the physical education program will be permitted by the new gymnasiums, already approved by the Tech Board of Directors. In the men's gymnasium, for example, there'll be three basketball courts (available for volleyball and badminton, also), eight handball courts, a four-mat wrestling room, a gymnastics room (trampoline

One of the more modern dormitory systems in the South is located on the Texas Tech campus. Horn Hall, named after Tech's second president, Paul W. Horn, is one of the three modern girls' residences.



LED NATION IN '53 — These Red Raiders made up the No. 1 backfield for Texas Tech, national scoring champions of 1953. Atop the pile is quarterback Jack Kirkpatrick. Reading down: halfback Don Lewis, halfback Bobby Cavazos, fullback James Sides. Kirkpatrick and Sides, both sophomores last fall, have another season after the current one.

work currently is done outside), a projection room, locker and showers, and offices.

The Department offers the following degrees: Bachelor of Science in Education with a major in Physical Education,





DeWITT WEAVER, Athletic Director and Head Football Coach

Bachelor of Arts with a major in Physical Education, and a Bachelor of Arts with a major in Recreation.

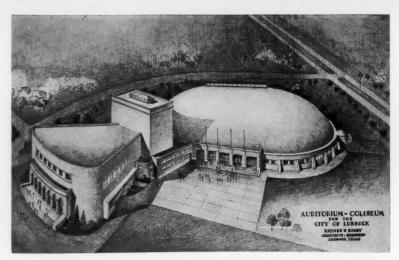
All Tech students must obtain four semester hours credit in physical education by receiving a passing grade in an individual, dual and team activity. Individual activities are Adapted Sports, Beginning Swimming, Advanced Swimming, Life Saving, Elementary Tumbling, Golf, Archery, Track and Field, Bowling, Weight Lifting, Advanced Bowling, Fly and Bait Casting. Dual Activities are Handball, Badminton, Wrestling, Fencing, Social Dancing, Tennis, and Advanced Tennis. For Group activities, there are Touch Football, Basketball, Soccer, Speedball, Softball, Folk Dance, and Volleyball.

Among the required service courses for women are Tap Dance, Riding, Tennis, Basketball, Soccer and Speedball, Folk Dance, Volleyball, Stunts and Tumbling, Golf, Swimming, Field Hockey, Badminton, Social Dance, Archery, Modern Dance, and Softball.

In addition to its service courses, the Department tries to reach all the students with its intramural program. As an example of how well it succeeds, here are figures from George Philbrick, men's intramurals director, showing by sport the number of participants:

Touch Football (615), Basketball (592), Softball (537), Track (370), Tennis (32), Badminton (16), Golf (9), Fencing (130), Swimming (53), Ping Pong (120), Bowling (140), Handball (128), Volleyball (40).

Dr. Kireilis became head of the Department in 1950, after previous experience with Y.M.C.A. work, and



This \$1,750,000 Auditorium-Coliseum is being built by the City of Lubbock, Texas on the Texas Tech campus. Work began this summer on the building, 900 feet west of Clifford and Audrey B. Jones Stadium. Scheduled to be ready in time for the 1955-56 basketball season, the coliseum portion will seat 10,000 for cage games and the auditorium, 3,000.

teaching at University of Illinois, University of Oregon, and University of Indiana. He holds a B.S. and an M.S. from Illinois and a Doctorate from Indiana.

Associate Head of the Department is Dr. Mary B. Dabney, who came to Tech in 1952. She holds a Bachelor of Science Degree from William and Mary, a Master of Arts and a Doctorate from Columbia. There are eight other staff members.

## ATHLETIC PLANT

As DeWitt Weaver of Texas Tech accepted congratulations from Auburn's Shug Jordan at the conclusion of the Gator Bowl last January 1, he would have been justified in assuring the crowd in Jacksonville, Florida, that it was:

"Only the beginning folks, only the beginning!"

By that Weaver wouldn't have meant that the Red Raiders were going to better their 10-1 mark of 1953 and head for a bowl every year. The pre-maturely gray-thatched coach would have merely been echoing the sentiment felt by the folks of Lubbock, out on the South Plains of Texas, that Texas Tech was going forward in all phases of athletics, with the goal of having an athletic plant measuring with the nation's best.

Here are the developments Weaver knew were in the offing:

To seat 10,000 for basketball, an auditorium-coliseum was begun in May. Located on Tech campus just 900 feet west of Jones Stadium, the coliseum is being built by the City of Lubbock. To be used also for other activities,

such as rodeos and ice shows, the \$1,750,000 structure will be ready for the 1955-56 basketball season.

During the summer a new track was constructed. Of red cinders, the track contains nine 42-inch lanes all the way around, thus making it of Olympic quality. The straightaway is long enough to permit the finish of all races at the same point.

Physical education is also being included in the current expansion program.

Approved during the summer was the construction of two gymnasiums to replace the famed "old barn" that has graced the Tech campus since shortly after the school's founding in 1925. One gym will be a \$200,000 structure with 20,000 square feet of floor space devoted to women's physical education needs. The other, a million dollar building, will be used in both the men's physical education and the athletic programs. Its 65,000 square feet of space will include a swimming pool 62 by 170 feet, basketball courtsavailable for physical education, intramurals, varsity practice, and varsity games not requiring the vast seating of the coliseum-handball courts, spectator stands, and other facilities.

Two baseball diamonds and four new practice football fields are to be completed during the fall. Construction has also begun on additional tennis courts. And, during September, lights were installed around an outdoor intramural area.

Plant improvements began almost with Weaver's arrival in February, 1951. First, a modern, Cotton Bowl-type

(Continued on page 50)





By KEN KUHN



DURING BLANTON COLLIER'S SOJOURN as backfield coach of the perennial champion Cleveland Browns, football writers coined a clever paraphrase to express faith in the comeback efforts of their favorite club that went something like this: "When winter comes, can the Browns be far behind?"

Dixie gridiron experts, apprehensive of the comeback trail being forged by the Kentucky Wildcats this season, are beginning to wonder if possibly they may not have to apply the phrase to Collier's teams in the future since the ace strategist seems to have his first collegiate edition rolling unexpectedly well in the "cold weather stage" of their schedule.

Not only has the native Kentuckian coach of the Wildcats instilled a late-season comeback spirit in a graduation-riddled team picked for a seventh-place finish in the tough Southeastern Conference, he has polished up a "comer" into an established star bidding for national honors.

That star of the surprising Bluegrass Cats is junior quarterback Bob Hardy, successor to the fabulous Babe Parilli and the proud possessor of the title as the SEC's "darkhorse" sensation of last season for his brilliant success in guiding Kentucky undefeated through its last eight games of 1953. The 21-year-old "Duke of Paducah," as he is known familiarly to many, has gained wide acclaim this season in picking up where he left off last year to direct his teammates to a highly-successful comeback against opposition voted the toughest faced by any SEC outfit.

While no one would care to dispute Hardy's innate ability with a pigskin, a great many followers of Kentucky's football fortunes see something of the touch of the master in the ace field general that could have been added only by the man who has tutored such

pro greats as the Browns' Otto Graham in the art of quarterbacking.

Actually, Hardy needs no introduction to Southeastern fans or coaches. His reputation was made last season when he came out of virtual obscurity to lead the Wildcats undefeated through their last eight contests.

ALMOST OVERLOOKED in the wealth of quarterback material on the Kentucky roster early in '53. Hardy failed to see action in the Wildcats' first two games (both losing efforts) and was inserted as a starter in the third fray of the year only as a last ditch gamble. But the gamble paid off handsomely as he manipulated the UK Split-T machinery to a 26-13 upset of Florida and earned "Player of the Week" honors, a salute rarely bestowed on a raw sophomore in his first varsity start. For the rest of the season, he was the key to Kentucky's success, climaxing his stellar play by directing a long-awaited triumph over arch-rival Tennessee an achievement made all the more sweet by reflection on the fact that it was something that Parilli couldn't do in three seasons with the best teams in the school's history at his disposal.

When the Wildcats lost 20 top hands by graduation, most observers familiar with the Kentucky situation flatly predicted that Hardy and his mates would find the victory trail quite a bit more rocky in 1954. But they reckoned without the intuitive comeback spirit that Coach Collier had become accustomed to in eight years with the Cleveland Browns.

Although Kentucky found the early going a little rough, dropping decisions to defending national champion Maryland and an Ole Miss team that was being touted as a prospective national title contender in '54, Collier re-grouped his forces by the third week and upset a determined Louisiana State squad, 7-6,

to start the Wildcats on a comeback that was sidetracked only by Florida during the next five games.

AGAIN, AS IN '53, it was Hardy who was the prime mover. Despite the handicap of having to depend on inexperienced hands and battle opponents of major league calibre every week without a let-up, the lad from Paducah forged to the forefront among Southeastern passers and was among the national leaders in both the passing and total offense departments. Through the first eight games of this season, Hardy had attempted 92 passes, completed 49 for an accuracy percentage of 53.2. His tosses had traveled 689 vards and accounted for three touchdowns.

What makes this record remarkable. in the eyes of many press observers and SEC coaches, is the consideration that it was accomplished at the expense of some of the country's football powerhouses while he was a marked man in a line-up bare of many other outstanding performers. Additionally, the Wildcats' mentor decreed himself "basically a running game coach" and dictated a pattern of play that utilized the pass only to spread the defense out in preparation for running plays. This professional football philosophy is in direct contrast to the normal collegiate pattern that stresses the run to set up the pass.

Collier, who made the unique jump from high school coaching to the pro ranks before fulfilling a life-long ambition to coach at his home-state university, disclaims any personal credit for the Wildcats' surprising success this season in vaulting to a probable first-division finish after being pegged for no better than seventh in the SEC standings. He insists that the credit belongs to his staff, which he calls the "best in America," and to the players

(Continued on page 48)



# THE HUDDLE



# By DWIGHT KEITH

## SALESMEN OFFSIDE

In the Last Issue, we dragged some of the coaches and school administrators "across the coals" for not playing the game of business according to the accepted rules. Here, we are "throwing down the flag" for some violations by the other side. Most manufacturers, dealers and salesmen play a clean game but, as in other fields, there are a few who try to "beat the count." Some of them are guilty of "jumping offside," a few are guilty of "holding" and occasionally one of them gets caught for "clipping."

Most coaches have learned that their safest course is to trade with their local sportings goods dealer. He is a man of integrity and, from his years of experience, can advise the coach regarding his equipment problems.

Word has come from some of the coaching clinics of last summer of a few violations by exhibitors at their clinics. It seems that each year there are two or three manufacturers or representatives who reserve exhibit space at the coaching schools who, instead of paying their fee in advance, ask that they be billed later. This practice is not general, but it has happened often enough now that the directors of the various clinics are beginning to compare notes to learn that all have been "clipped" by the same offenders. A salesman who will "deadbeat" the coaches' associations is not entitled to any part of the business of any of the members of that association. Therefore, it is likely that this malpractice on the part of a very, very few

will result in some kind of blacklist which will be circulated to member coaches of the associations in several states.

## THOUGHTS FROM THE WEST STANDS

Bobby Dodd proves again that he is a worthy successor of the late Bill Alexander!

## COACH GEORGE ALLEN AS AUTHOR

George Allen, West Coast representative for this magazine, and Whittier College coach, is gaining nation-wide attention as an author.

His recent book, "Encyclopedia of Football Drills," according to Prentice-Hall Publishing House of New York, is going into its second printing and appears to have acceptance by new coaches as well as old
(Continued on page 27)

# COACH & ATHLETE

The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

## Official Publication

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DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Publisher

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- (2) Feature Stories on High Schools and Colleges Of great interest to administrators, alumni and friends of the school
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- (4) Miscellaneous Feature Material Appealing to sports fans as well as coaches, officials and players.

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# PASS DEFENSE

By THAD (PIE) VANN

Head Coach, Mississippi Southern College

CHECK your records and it is my opinion that a good many of your teams' losses over a period of years have been due to an error made by a pass defender. This, I believe, is true with the high school coach as well as the coach in college.

We here at Mississippi Southern had our best pass defense record during the 1953 season. I say it is the best because our schedule included two of the finest passing teams in the nation: namely, the University of Georgia, with Zeke Bratkowsky pitching, and the University of Alabama, with Bart Starr doing the throwing. Both teams also had good receivers. In ten games our opponents averaged 57.3 yards per game and got a total of 24 first downs passing against us. They threw 128 times and completed 49 of them. We intercepted 19 and ran four of these back for touchdowns. We had a total of 85 points scored against us running and passing, so you can see that most pass completions were short passes. We blanked five of our opponents including Georgia, one of the leading passing teams in the country.

You can see from the statistics alone that we still have a lot of work to do on pass defense. However, I am happy to pass on to you the things that we worked on the most during last season.

Generally and basically, the main objectives of our defense are:

- A. Prevent a score
- B. Prevent a gain
- C. Force the offense to
  - 1. Their weakest weapons
  - 2. Make them commit errors.

We spend, on an average, two hours on the practice field and approximately thirty minutes per practice is spent on pass defense. The general principles involved in our pass defense work may be listed as:

- A. Coverage
- B. Rushing
- C. The hold-up game.

The coaching points that we emphasize when we are teaching pass defense are as follows:

- A. Stance (basketball guard stance) and relative distance from the possible receivers.
- B. Teaming up with each other and split vision.



Coach Vann is a native of Magnolia, Mississippi, where he was an outstanding prep athlete. He won four varsity letters in both football and baseball at the University of Mississippi and captained the Rebel gridders his senior year. He first gained reputation as a high school coach at Meridian High School, which dominated the strong Big Eight prep loop for a decade.

Vann then served as assistant to Reed Green at Mississippi Southern for eight seasons, being elevated to the head coaching post in 1949. Under Vann, the Southerners have won two Gulf State Conference championships in three tries and twice "Pie" was chosen Coach of the Year by his fellow coaches. Southern withdrew from the Conference and have established themselves as the top independent team in the South. The 1952 Sun Bowl eleven won ten of eleven games in regular season play and the 1953 team won nine and lost one. In five years, Vann has won 37 and lost 15. Numbered among his victims are some of the South's gridiron giants.

- C. Don't let anyone get behind you or outside and down on you.
  - D. Go! And fight for the ball.
- E. What to do after interceptions.
- F. The line's part in pass defense.
- G. Play recognition and key off certain personnel.

We believe that well before time for

the game you must choose to stress primarily one of the general principles: that is, coverage, rushing, or the hold-up game. Your personnel available will determine to a great extent which principle you can use primarily most effectively. Then, you may strengthen your pass defense by adding the other two principles when you think they will help you. We at Southern last year found a combination of coverage and rushing to be most effective.

Fundamentally, we use our pass defenders to cover an area or zone as defined in our various arrangements of the defensive patterns but we prepare not only an area coverage but also a man-to-man and zone combination. We do this man-to-man and zone combination preparation because the many variations in the offenses of today. In other words, you may be forced in to covering man-for-man by set" or "motion" backs.

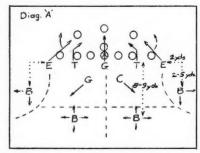


Diagram "A" is a 5-4 against "T" with pass coverage and rushing indicated.

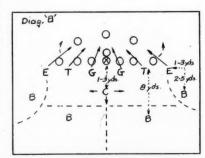
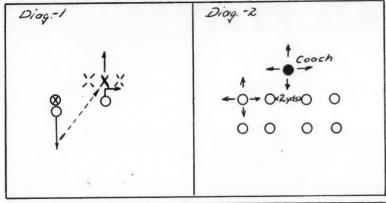
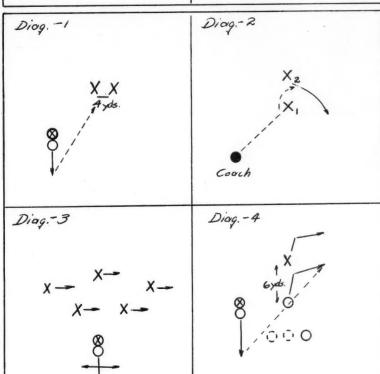
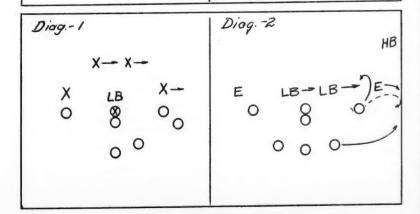


Diagram "B" is a 6-1 against "T" with pass coverage and rushing indicated.

(Continued on next page)







A few of our favorite pass defense drills.

Diag. C'

Diagram "C" is a 5-3 against "T" indicating the hold-up game, coverage, and rushing.

Any number of stunts and variations such as angling, plugging line backers, etc., may be used very effectively from any one of these defenses so as to add to its effective rushing. These defenses are also easily adjusted to the single-wing offense.

Diagrams at left illustrate drills for warmup, interception and pursuit, team reaction, proper position and short passes.

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# **END PLAY**

By H. D. DREW

Head Football Coach, University of Alabama

## General Instructions

One of the most important defensive plays which you will be required to make will be that of rushing the passer. You are in the best position to rush of any man on the team, and you usually are blocked by backfield men who are weaker blockers than opposing linemen who work against your line. In rushing the passer, you should move as quickly as possible and drive straight through all opposition by lowering your inside arm and shoulder so that you can go underneath the blocker as he comes out. It is vital that you keep outside leverage on the passer. So long as you hit the blocker with your inside foot forward and make contact with your inside arm and shoulder, you will be able to keep outside leverage. If you ever allow the passer to get outside of you, a large gain will result as our halfbacks faced with the dilemma of letting the ball carrier run a long way or of coming up quickly to stop the ball carrier thereby releasing the end for a touchdown pass. You can rush the passer well if you will be aggressive but you should never be reckless enough to lose outside leverage.

# Be alert for the following tips when rushing:

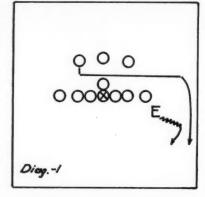
- When the passer drops deep more quickly than normal, a screen pass will usually develop.
- If no one tries to block you, and if you get through too easily be alert for a trap play as the offensive team is faking a pass and will run.

Never let yourself think for a moment you won't reach the passer before he throws. Try desperately to reach him until the ball is in the air as you approach the passer, come in high with your hands up so as to block his view of the field and perhaps the ball. When you hit the passer, hit him hard.

## End Playing to Delay Pass Receivers:

Line up head on to the man you are trying to delay. Charge straight into him. Come up from underneath catching with both hands and drive him back into his own backfield.





## End Play Against Man in Motion:

Against certain defenses, you will have to cover the man in motion in the flat. This assignment involves your playing as a defensive halfback. As the man in motion starts toward you, you should drop off the line of scrimmage and to the outside at an angle which will enable you to come up and force the man in motion out of bounds if a pass is thrown to him in the flat. Your course will be out and back as the man in motion gets wider until you reach a spot approximately 12 yards from the sideline. It will not be necessary for you to go any wider than this.

If the ball is snapped and a man in motion breaks downfield, you should Harold "Red" Drew is now in his 8th season as skipper of the Crimson Tide. Born in Dyer Brook, Maine, Drew lettered in football, basketball and track at Bates College from which he was graduated in 1916. He entered Springfield College the following fall and captained its 1917 football team until called into the Navy in November of that year. Following the war, he returned to Springfield and played his final year of college football in 1919, and received his B. P. E. degree in 1920.

He began his coaching career at Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, where he served as head football coach and athletic director from 1920 to 1923. From 1924 through 1927, he was athletic director and head football coach at Birmingham Southern College. In 1928, he went to the University of Chattanooga as assistant to Frank Thomas. And, the following year, he succeeded Thomas as head coach. He led the Moccasins to a SIAA championship in his first season. When Thomas went to Alabama in 1931, he made Drew his end coach, a position he filled for eleven years before entering the Navy for his second hitch, in the summer of 1942. After three years' service as Lieutenant Commander, Drew returned to Alabama in time to help with the Crimson Tide's undefeated 1945 team.

During his 12 years as Bama's end coach, Drew produced such stars as Don Hutson, one of football's all-time greats; Paul "Bear" Bryant, now head coach at Texas A&M; Jimmy Walker, all-conference stand-out; and all-American Holt Rast.

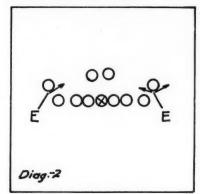
Drew resigned in January, 1946, to succeed Harry Mehre as head coach at the University of Mississippi, but returned to Alabama the following year as head football coach, succeeding Frank Thomas who retired from active coaching because of ill health.

Drew has been to three Bowls since he took over as head coach in 1947. He was selected SEC Coach of the Year for 1952.

then get your hands up in the air and turn to the inside and pick up the next pass receiver coming out or supporting a running play from that area. You will rarely, if ever, have to cover the man in motion all the way down the field.

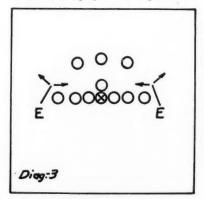
### DEFENSIVE END PLAY

To be a good all-around end, you must have more knowledge of football and more versatile physical ability than is required in any other position. On some occasions you will play as a lineman driving through the offensive end on the line of scrimmage. On other occasions, you may play as a linebacker, and still at other times you may play as a defensive halfback. Your defensive play will vary from week to week depending on the team defense being employed in all defensive patterns. You will have one of three basic styles of play.



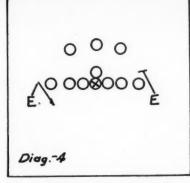
## 1. Normal Defensive End-

To play this type of defense, you will charge hard across the line of scrimmage, closing the inside gap as quickly as possible, but still retaining the ability to react and move to the outside. As you hit the opposition, you should drive up and under with your inside shoulder and you should always have your inside foot forward as you hit. This will enable you to keep your outside leg free which will make it possible for you go recover to the outside if the play starts to go around.

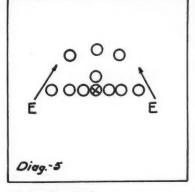


## 2. Flat-Footed End-

To play this defense, you will stand on the line of scrimmage and not start across unless the play starts your



way. If this happens, you will go straight across the line of scrimmage, not making any effort to close the inside gap and will turn the ball carrier to the outside. It will not matter how far you are forced to the outside in making this play so long as you never let the ball carrier get outside you. If the play starts away from you, you will drop back off the line of scrimmage and move through the secondary, getting in position to pick up the ball carrier should he cut back.



# 3. Crashing End

When playing this style of defense you will line up just wide enough to charge over the tail of the offensive end without allowing him to hook you in on his first step. You will charge along this course and will never worry about your outside. Closing the inside gap as fast and as roughly as possible, your most difficult job will be realizing when a pass is coming. Most teams make an effort to disguise their intentions to pass as long as possible, but there are two good tipoffs:

- The line will usually raise up quickly to protect the passer.
- Linemen can never cross the line of scrimmage if a pass is to be thrown. Therefore, you never need to worry about a pass if any of the linemen with the exception of the ends, come down field.



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# ROTATING THE POST

By BOB POLK

Basketball Coach, Vanderbilt

In present day basketball the "big man" is a must. Sometimes we coaches are fortunate in having a giant for our center position, but more often we are not. Over the years we have had some fine scoring centers but none of them have been of the "giant"

By not having the "big man," many of us have to alter our plan of attack. We are not the exception. Some of our finest teams have only averaged 6 feet 2 inches which is relatively small for nowaday's major college competition.

To offset the relatively short height, we have been rotating the post for the past several years. Of course, it will not fit every situation but for the type of material we have had on hand it seemed the best for us.

Many of our boys, although only 6'2", played the post in high school. This was the position in which they were most familiar. Consequently, in order to utilize their talent to the best advantage, we were forced to rotate them to the center position.

For sake of identification, we have numbered our guards 1 and 2; forwards 3 and 4; center 5.

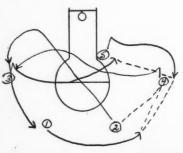


DIAGRAM 1.

On this particular pattern we have 2 passing to our RF #4, running through and taking 3's (LF) place momentarily. #1 comes over and receives a return pass from #4 who takes the LF spot as #2 moves on out to the original #1 position. In the meantime, #5 has pulled out to the (RF) #4 place and passed to #3 coming across. He may be free to go all the way or he may feed off to #5 cutting for the basket or #1 cutting, thereby splitting the post.



During his seven years as Vanderbilt's basketball coach, Bob Polk's teams have had but one losing season and that was his first in 1947-48. He has been the leading figure in the Commodores' bid for national basketball prominence and his national basketball prominence and his dream of a great gymnasium became a reality in 1952 when the Commodores moved into Memorial Gym with a seating capacity of almost 7,000.

Probably Polk's fondest memory of his seven years of work at Vanderbilt was the climax of the 1950-51 season when his Commodore heat the University of Key

Commodores beat the University of Kentucky for the Southeastern Conference

tournament championship.
Polk came to Vanderbilt after four years as an assistant coach at Georgia Tech. Since becoming Vandy headman, Polk's teams have won 98 and lost 67 against strong opposition.

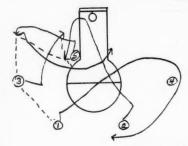
Of course, there are many options to this pattern. It also includes our outside guard series which can start on our initial pass to #4 or the initial pass to #5. The #2 man going through to the weak side usually takes care of the sinker and the possibility of #3 coming over him for a shot around the free throw line.

Occasionally, we have an outcourt man who is clever around the keyhole. To run him in on the post and to keep up our continuity, he will go as follows:

## Guard Going to Post

(See Diag. #2.)

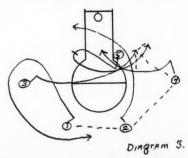
#1 will pass to #3 who passes to #5 as he pulls out to the corner. #1 has



DIABTAM 2.

criss-crossed with #2 who goes to the base line and "button hooks" out to the slot to receive the pass from #5, #5 then cuts for the basket with #3 cutting over him. #4 comes in to rebound as #1 has continued through and returns to the safety spot. As is the case in Diagram #1, Diagram #2 also offers several options. #2 may be free to drive all the way after receiving the pass from #3, or, if #5 cannot pass to #2, #3 and #2 may set up a double screen for #5 to dribble around.

# Forward to Post Countering a Sinking Defense



In the above pattern, to run the forward on the post and to counter the sinking defense, we have done the following things: #1 passes to #2; #2 passes to #4 who cuts down the middle past #5. In the meantime, #1 cuts past #3 and returns to safety spot. After #2 has cut by #5, #5 goes over and screens for #3 who is cutting off #1 and #5 on a double screen. If #3 is not open for a shot, he feeds to his cutters #4 and #5 (the latter who has reversed), thereby splitting the post.

(Continued on page 42)

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# THE PRACTICE SESSION

By PAUL BRYANT

Head Football Coach, Texas A&M

Football coaches, intent on improving the operation of their team, often overlook their most vital weapon. This weapon is the practice session. An efficient and effective practice session is imperative if a team is expected to operate well on the field the day of the game. A team plays the way it practices!

A long range plan containing the actual practice time is the first thing that should be drafted. To attain effective utilization of the time at your disposal, it is important, first, to take into consideration your own individual situation at the school in which you coach. Each school has a different educational set-up and, therefore, the practice sessions must be scheduled to fit this set-up. For example: Here at Texas A&M some of the athletes have classes which meet all afternoon on Tuesdays and Wednesdays making it impossible to practice at that time on those days. This means we hold night sessions on those occasions.

After the long range plan is complete, the daily schedules should be tentatively planned. These schedules should incorporate all the phases of the game, including individual drills on fundamentals and the game situations. Each session should be preceded by calisthenics and agility drills to warm the athletes for the practice that is to follow. Before the plans are made, it is important to evaluate the athletes as a group to find out how far along they are. After the evaluation is complete and the ability and training of the team is measured, then the practice plans should commence where the boys are; that is, the sessions should fit right in with present knowledge and ability so that progress, from that point, can be made. Never start too far below or above the ability of the boys!

The actual schedule for the day should be made up by the coaching staff on, or immediately before, the day of practice. This makes it possible to take into consideration any late developments, such as an injury to an individual or a weak point in the team's operation which should be dealt with before progress can be made. These coaches' meetings can make or



Coach Bryant, a native of Fordyce, Arkansas, attended the University of Alabama where he teamed with Don Hutson on the great Alabama teams of the midthirties. An All-Conference end, Bryant was retained by the late Frank Thomas as assistant at Alabama from 1936 to 1939. He then served as assistant at Vanderbilt for two years. After Naval service in World War II, he went to the University of Maryland to begin his head coaching career. He gave Maryland a 6-2-1 record and then went to Kentucky for an eight-year span. His Wildcats won 60, lost 23 and tied 5 and played in four post-season games under his regime.

This is Bryant's first season under a six-year contract at Texas A&M.

break a practice session. It is at these meetings that the organization and coordination for the day is really worked out. The coaches put their heads together to promote a plan that will keep each individual at work all the time he is on the practice field. Eliminate standing around because a boy that stands around in a game cannot be expected to get the job done.

We, here at A&M, like to keep our boys working all the time they are on the field. We try to eliminate standing and watching because more is learned through taking part. We also like to get on and off the field in a pre-arranged time, and we tell our team this because more enthusiasm is shown when the boys know what there is to be accomplished. Individual drills are allotted a certain amount of time. The time allotted should be constant with the job to be accomplished, because too much or too little of one drill can ruin the whole day. Team drills covering both offense and defense are integrated into our schedule on allotted time, also. We try to refrain from putting too much or too little into any one time segment. We stress the time element on our practice field because the time in a game is so important.

Keeping in mind at all times that the span of learning time on the practice field, both mentally and physically, never exceeds an hour and a half, prepare a schedule that will not go beyond the limit of learning, for anything after this point is wasted. Keep a varied program to keep the team from getting in a rut or going stale. A typical weekly schedule for our team at A&M is as follows: On Monday, the first day after a game, we have little or no practice so that the boys have sufficient time to loosen up from game tension. On Tuesdays we go an hour and fifteen minutes. On Wednesdays we hold an hour session. On Thursdays, forty minutes and Fridays, the day before the game, twenty minutes. We taper off in this manner so that the leg spring and team "punch" is not

In conclusion, the important steps in practice session construction are as follows: The long range plan, which takes into consideration the time of day for practice; the tentative schedules, which insures the inclusion of all phases of the game; the coaches' meetings, which are so important for organization and co-ordination; and, finally, the practice session itself. Always draw up schedules that will be greeted with enthusiasm, for a team can play only as wel as it practices.



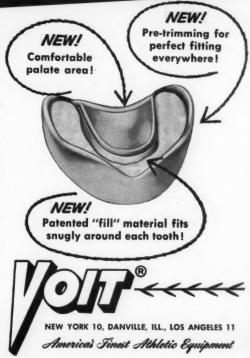
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# QUARTERBACK GENERALSHIP

# By JOHN CHERBERG

Head Football Coach, University of Washington

(Editor's Note: The first installment of this article ran in the October issue.)

Your team: Get to know your team as well as possible in order that you may get maximum efficiency from them. Be aware of their strong points and abilities as well as their shortcomings and temperaments. If you possess this knowledge you will know the players you can depend on for first downs and touchdowns.

Be cautions of using one of your own substitute backs on the first play especially if he is a green man. Give him time to settle down and change his viewpoint from a spectator to a player.

Be sure to use a "hot" player as much as possible.

In general, save your best lineplunger for vital short gains.

Prove your worth by showing more guts than any other man on the squad. Be a leader and not a driver. Let your team know that when you say something you mean it. Be firm but considerate. Consider the petty jealousies that arise among players and avoid all politics, clannishness, and cliques of the team. Make boosters out of the knockers and when some player has a chip on his shoulder help the coach to remove it.

Do not allow any talking in the huddle by anyone but yourself. It disrupts your thinking and also causes the players to start arguing among themselves. If some one persists in making a nuisance of himself, call for time out and send the player to the bench.

You must call your plays in a clear, convincing manner. Be confident. Do not act bewildered. Call the play in such a way that whether it is right or wrong, your team will believe it is right and will act accordingly. You, in a sense, are a salesman and have to sell your club on you and your decisions.

SCORE: Generally speaking, when your team is ahead you should be conservative in your quarterbacking. When behind you can naturally gamble in an effort to win. However, if you are behind one touchdown or less, unless it is late in the game, do not get desperate and foolhardy.

When ahead late in the game, do not



Cherberg started his coaching career at Cleveland High School, which had won only one game in the previous six years. In his fourth year there, he gave Cleveland its first football championship and won the "Man of the Year" award.

The following year, he transferred to Queen Anne High School and brought them their first title in 1942 and followed it up with another in 1945. He went to Washington as backfield coach in 1946 and in 1948 was assigned to coach the freshman team. His five-year freshman record was 22 wins, and only 1 loss, making him a natural to succeed Howie O'Dell in January, 1953.

pass, but try to hold the ball using solid ground plays.

After scoring late in the game and you are still behind be sure to use an on-side kickoff. It is also good to use when you are trying for the clincher touchdown.

If behind three points or less be sure to think of the field goal. Also, use the field goal when you feel that the strategy screams for it. There is no use shooting for a field goal if three points will not win the game. Late in the game if it is a choice between trying for a field goal and a touchdown, try for the touchdown unless you feel that three points will stand up and you have a better chance to

score with a field goal. If you succeed in kicking the goal, when you gain possession of the ball again do not throw away your advantage by passing deep in your own territory. Protect your lead.

WEATHER: Take advantage of what wind there is. You should be more inclined to kick often with the wind and fewer times against it. Try to neutralize the effect of the wind. When you are bucking a strong wind play cautiously as you must gain some of the ground you are going to lose on the exchange of kicks.

Play a little more cautiously on a wet, sloppy field. On such a field teams look very much alike because a bad field slows down offensive attacks and makes defensive play somewhat easier.

A wet field should not discourage you from passing as present rules will provide a dry ball for every play.

Wide plays may not work as well on a slow field.

Avoid particularly bad spots on the field.

## Special Hints for Quarterbacks

- 1. Be daring in your imagination.
- Have confidence: believe in yourself; be chesty.
- 3. Learn to relax, stay cool, and retain your mental poise regardless of the excitement.
- 4. If worried, do not show it to your teammates.
- 5. Rehearse calling signals.
- Bark out your signals loud, staccato, good voice.
- 7. Be boss on offense; you run the team. Do not allow any talking in the huddle.
- 8. Always be sure everyone is ready before calling the play.
- Remember who your strong offensive linemen are.
- Study your backs and know their strength and weaknesses on all plays.
- 11. Never call down backs; always encourage them.
- 12. Have a preconceived attack planned for scoring zone, but do not change attack which has been going

until it is stopped. Do not change just for variety's sake.

- 13. Against a powerful offensive team try to hold the ball.
- 14. Against a strong defensive team be inclined to kick more often and play for breaks.
- 15. When outclassed in punting, kick only when you have to.
- 16. Plan not to use your kicker to carry the ball on the play previous to the punt unless absolutely necessary.
- 17. Try to have your team in the middle of the field when you have to kick.
- 18. Try not to give up the ball on fourth down, except in scoring zone.

19. When stopped in scoring territory think of a field goal.

- 20. In dangerous territory, kick on an early down, except for special reasons.
- 21. Tell kicker to kick high to fumbler, and out of bounds to a flash.
- 22. It may be advantageous to stall when going against the wind and to hustle play with the wind.
- 23. When ahead, play safe; when behind, take a chance.
- 24. To stall, run line and wide plays. Do not pass. Stay in bounds.
- 25. To save time, run out of bounds. PASS. If ball carrier is caught near side line and cannot get out of bounds, toss the ball out. (Use only when absolutely necessary to save time).
- 26. Take chances near the end of first half if in opponent's territory.
- 27. In latter part of game watch for defensive spaces. Men get tired and careless so take advantage of them.
- 28. Keep your mind active at all times. When on defense run over in your mind some of the things which have been transpiring when you have had the ball.
- 29. Always know how many "time out" periods your team has been charged with. Use them wisely. You may need them just before the half or the end of a game to keep a scoring drive alive.

SPECIAL HINTS ON PASSING: To know when not to pass is sometimes better than knowing when to pass. As a general rule DO NOT PASS:

- 1. When you are ahead late in the game.
- 2. On third down with a short distance to go. Make the first down by running the ball.
- 3. When the running attack is going good. Especially near the goal line. Do not change tactics just for the sake of variety.
- 4. Near your own goal line except when the prospect for success greatly outweighs chance for failure.

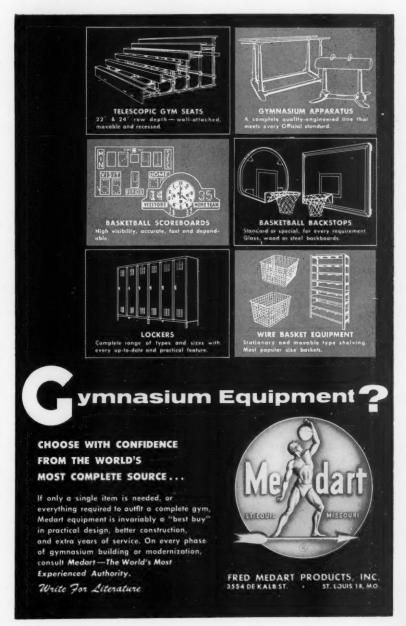
The following will give you some

tips on when a pass is most likely to Throw it into the territory of the back click:

- 1. Occasionally on first down.
- 2. When there is a big yardage situation.
- 3. When there is a big concentration in the line. Remember that you cannot throw unless you are getting protec-
- 4. Anytime the pass defense gives
- you a glaring weakness. 5. When the running game is stalled.
  - 6. When the opponents are tired.
- 7. When you have the wind behind
- 8. Immediately after you have recovered a fumble or intercepted a pass.

who has just fumbled or the passer who has just had his throw intercepted.

- 9. When you have a weak pass defender opposing you. However, do not throw all of your passes against a weak defender because he might get lucky and snag one. If you give him too much practice you might improve his play.
- 10. Pass over secondary players that come up fast.
- 11. Pass in front of secondary players that fade back fast on the indications of a pass.
- 12. Pass against a limping or injured pass defender.



# **TODAY'S TRAINER**

By MARTY BROUSSARD

Head Trainer, L.S.U.



Time was when the word "trainer" was synonymous with "rub down" and the mental picture derived from the association portrayed a dimly lit dungeon-like room with a cold metal table and the acrid odor of oil and wintergreen filling the atmosphere.

That mental picture couldn't be any further out of focus today if someone broke the "camera."

The training profession has advanced a long way since the "good old" days. No longer does the injured athlete get a wintergreen rub down for everything from a strained knee to a fractured rib. No longer must the trainer be considered nothing more than a chief water boy in soiled white pants and a bottle of alcohol, both for internal and external use, in his pocket.

The modern training room and the modern trainer have progressed in strides parallel to modern medicine. Specialized treatment for each injury is the rule rather than the exception. Morally, technically and socially, the trainer of today would not be recognized by those who remember the trainer of the past.

Spotless training rooms utilizing the most scientific equipment are available to all who may be in need of treatment. The atitude of the trainer himself has evolved into a relationship that is not unlike the family doctor. Surely his concern for those under his care could not be surpassed by the proudest member of the medical profession.

The mechanical inventory of the training room of today would do justice to the physiotherapy department of the most modern hospital.

Injuries that require a deep heat treatment are subjected to the penetrating heat of diathermy and microtherm units. Those requiring superfi-



Hard-working, far-sighted Marty Broussard stands out as one of the outstanding young men in the field of athletic training. His training room technique takes a back seat to none other in the nation and vas largely responsible for the surprising prosperity enjoyed by LSU's 1949 and 1951 football teams. Marty began his work as a trainer while starring in baseball and track at LSU in the early forties. He spent a year in the Army in World War II but returned with a medical discharge in 1943. He was a pitching star on the 1944 baseball team and was the highest scorer (15 points) in the Southeastern Conference track meet the same year. Marty left LSU for the trainer's role at Florida in 1946 and moved to a similar position at Texas A&M in 1947. He returned to LSU in 1948 and is beginning his eighth year on the job at the Ole War Skule. Marty is married and is the father of a daughter, Kathryn, age 8, and a son, Marty, Jr., age  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

cial heat may be cared for by ultra violet, infra-red or hydro-collator (wet steam packs), each with its own penetrating depth.

For nerve stimulation and muscle rehabilitation, the sinu-soidal and the medcotronic units are put into use.

The hydrotherapy, for treating larger areas, offers steam rooms, whirl-pools, tubs and needle or percussion showers.

When an injured athlete requires rehabilitation, a room devoted to that purpose is at his disposal. Vital equipment in this process are weights, both stationary and movable, pulleys, stationary bicycles, etc.

In cases that demand professional medical attention, team physicians are available. Most schools retain a full-time physician in addition to a full-time consulting orthopedic surgeon. An athlete's teeth are sometimes the unintentional target of destruction, so a full-time dentist is retained to care for the molars.

It was only natural with the advent of scientific equipment that the trainer's technical skills advanced simultaneously. In fact, the trainer of today is a highly-trained technician. He has to be able to correctly diagnose an injury and prescribe the correct treatment. An error in judgment in the type of treatment to be administered could prove to do more harm than good.

Each injury is treated individually rather than en masse as the olden day production methods prescribed. The reason is simple, because identical injuries to different patients might require entirely different medication. Science has long since proved that each physical being is different in every way, therefore to give all types of injuries the same treatment would be sheer folly.

In addition to being a trainer, the skilled technician of today must be a part-time psychologist. Since an injury is likely to cause a mental reluctance on the part of the patient long after it is healed, the trainer must also rehabilitate the mind. He must, by a subtly planned method of operation, convince the patient that the injury is completely healed. He must do this without the knowledge of the patient, that is without the patient realizing that the trainer has a definite objective in mind.

It would be impossible to discuss any phase of training without devoting some discussion to hydrotherapy. There are two reasons for this statement and they are (1) It is the form of therapy which is more easily accessible to trainers of all levels, high school and college and (2) It is the oldest form of therapy known to man.

Surely all of us remember that the

earliest form of treatment we received from our mothers was hydrotherapy. She didn't use any terminology concerning the treatment, but the old hot foot bath, the ice bag and the hot water bottle became known to us as far back as we can remember.

A definition of hydrotherapy, to clarify matters, would read: that branch of physical therapy which treats of the application of water in any form, from the solids and the fluids to vapor, from ice to steam, for therapeutic treatment.

Under hydrotherapy come such devices as steam packs, hot towels, whirl-pool, needle shower, steam room, ice packs, etc.

Here again symptoms should be carefully studied before prescribing treatment. Certainly cold water treatments, along with hot water treatments have their contraindications and high school coaches should check with team physicians prior to any treatment.

It is relatively safe to state generally, however, that cold water or cold packs are indicated in emergency treatment of strains, bruises, heat exhaustion and also in certain cases of fever therapy.

Heat is indicated also in the treatment and rehabilitation of strains, sprains, bruises and general muscular soreness and facilities to provide heat treatment should be a vital part of any high school or college athletic training room.

A whirlpool, which is essential in treating larger areas, can become a reality to almost every high school training room. Many local tinsmiths and plumbers would gladly volunteer their services in the construction of a whirlpool and most nearby college trainers would gladly send homemade specifications for the construction.

In order to clarify some of the mystery centering around exactly what action does hot water take to relieve injuries, it might be well to investigate a little further. Hot water tends to dialate the blood vessels and also accelerates the activity of the lymphatic system which will absorb the hemorrhage or other excessive fluids in the injured area.

It increases muscle tone and also the energy and functional capacity of muscles. By deminishing the sensivity to the nerves, it will in turn relieve spasms in nerves and muscles.

In conclusion, it is apparent that hydrotherapy plays a major part in the treatment and rehabilitation of athletic injuries at L.S.U. But again, it is only one phase of a highly technical profession.

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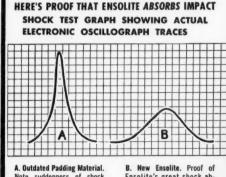
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# ANITA WILLIAMS

New Mexico A & M College





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# BEAUTY ON THE CAMPUS

Pretty cheerleaders are common on most American college campuses, but pert little Anita Williams of New Mexico A & M College probably has a more interesting background of cheerleading than most girls.

Miss Williams, a sophomore psychology major, was a student at Heidelberg, Germany, high school for two years, where she was a cheerleader. Her school was one of seven in Germany for American military and civilian personnel.

Each of the schools maintained a full program of football, basketball, baseball

and track competition. According to Miss Williams, the German teenagers were interested spectators, but the adults showed little enthusiasm.

Among the important highlights of her school days in Heidelberg were the high school parties and dances that were always held in historic Heidelberg castle. Miss Williams says the music by German bands was strong on polkas and waltzes, but rather weak when it came to American jazz.

Miss Williams is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. C. R. Williams, Lawton, Okla.

# THE HUDDLE

(Continued from page 12)

timers as the best book on the market for football drills.

Complete with diagrams and pictures, over 300 offensive and defensive drills are clearly presented in Allen's latest book which took the Whittier coach over six years to compile.

Earlier this year he wrote another book, "How to Scout Football," for the School-Aid Company.

"The Big Ten Is Not That Good" is the title of the story by George Allen that has just been accepted to appear in The American Mercury. He has written numerous stories in the past for This Week Magazine, Fortune, Athletic Journal, Scholastic Coach and The Physical Educator.

Read his column in this issue in which he discusses recommended rule changes and how football can be returned to the colleges which have abandoned it.

Tom Siler, our columnist for the Southeast, and sports writer for the Knoxville News-Sentinel, was elected President of the American Football Writers Association at their annual meeting in Chicago in August. Read his column in this issue for a logical explanation of the many football upsets this season.

Track coaches who are always debating whether or not to invite the runners-up to the state meets should read **Stan Lambert's** column. His discussion on this subject is based on research and study and should be meaningful.

REX ENRIGHT, athletic director and head football coach at the University of South Carolina, is always the perfect host. On the eve of the Maryland-Carolina game, he gave a press party for coaches of the two teams and sportswriters who were covering the game. Approximately 60 guests were in attendance. It is a nice gesture for the home coach to arrange an affair where sportswriters have an opportunity to talk with the coaches whereby they get sidelights for their stories. Moreover, it promotes understanding and good fellowship among coaches and the press. The practice should be followed more by other schools.

# ATTENTION, GEORGIA COACHES!

Two rules were passed by the Georgia Athletic Coaches' Association last summer which concern your membership.

(1) THE MEMBERSHIP YEAR WAS changed to begin September 1st and end August 31st. This will put the

coaching clinic at the end of the membership year instead of at the beginning of it as heretofore. In order to get the change implemented, it was decided that coaches who registered at the 1954 clinic would be paid up through August 31, 1955.

(2) It was voted that the head coaches in football and basketball must be members of the Georgia Athletic Coaches' Association by January 1st in order for their boys to be eligible for the GACA all-star squads.

The association is striving for 100% membership, both head coaches and assistant coaches, but it is particularly important that all head coaches check on their membership now. Dues are

# RECOVERING OUR FUMBLE

In the last issue we carried an alltime Southeastern Conference track team under the byline of George Griffin. This selection was jointly made by George Griffin and Coach Wilbur Hutsell of Auburn. Through error, Coach Hutsell's name was omitted and we wish to give due acknowledgment and thanks for his contribution.

\$3.00 a year and should be mailed to Georgia Athletic Coaches' Association, 310 Buckhead Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.





# at University of Georgia

By MISS CLIFFORD LEWIS

(AUTHOR'S NOTE: In a previous article in Coach & Athlete, January, 1951, an over-all picture of the required professional, intramural, and extramural program in physical education for college women at the University of Georgia was described. At this time there is one objective of the service program which we would like to stress—the significance of fundamental skills.)

Constantly, there are changes taking place in any good physical education program. Every instructor, staff, or department of physical education and athletics should be ever conscious of improvements which can and should be made for the more efficient functioning of a well-rounded program.

At the University of Georgia, the De-

Marian Hopkins, a junior from Athens, Ga.



partment of Physical Education for Women, recently had to adjust the program to one of the most significant changes which has occurred in many years. The realization of a long-awaited dream - having all of the women students housed on one campus near the Physical Education Building. This change in operations has caused many changes to take place in the scheduling of classes, average enrollment of students in courses, and the selection of activities. The faculty, compoesd of seven women, started making plans over a year ago by first reviewing and evaluating the present program. At this point, a Student-Faculty Council was formed which was composed of a representative from each activity class. This council met regularly to make suggestions and constructive criticism for the enrichment and improvement of the program.

The result has been not only a better sense of cooperation between faculty and students, but a richer, fuller program of activities in 1953-54. Although this significant change has taken place in the administration of the program, we still hold the same philosophy in what we consider to be educationally sound objectives for the service program for college women.

At the University of Georgia we feel that through guidance and planning each girl should be allowed to select the six activity courses which will be more meaningful to her own life. We encourage selection in all areas of activity - such as team sports, individual sports, dance, adapted physical education, and aquatics. The objectives of the required program in physical education for all students are many in number. It does not seem practical to list these objectives in the order of their importance because we do not think that one can say that one objective is more important than another.

It would be difficult to develop one without the other. Simultaneous achievement can result and that is far more preferable to emphasis on any one phase of the program.

Such objectives as developing a certain amount of organic vigor, desirable health practices in activity situations, desirable social traits, some degree of skill, certain knowledges, attitudes, appreciations, and enjoyments are important. However, there is one objective which is often neglected by many physical educators which we feel has much significance. This is the importance of teaching an individual the fundamental skills. We state this objective in this way, "to provide experiences that will bridge the gap between the purely academic knowledge of anatomy and physiology and the practical application to her own life through the media of movement as education, art, or recreation."

The skills of walking, running, climbing, throwing, hanging, jumping, leaping, and carrying should be taught correctly in the early stages of a child's development. If this had been done we would have to reorganize the program of physical education for women at the University. We believe that all students get more enjoyment and satisfaction from an activity if they know how to perform the fundamental skills. Students should find it easy to "carry over" skills from one sport to another. We try not to "waste time" by learning a skill that can be transferred from an activity which she has already

By teaching fundamental skills we teach safety skills which apply to everyday life. People should know the correct way to raise a window, walk up and down steps, pick up a pencil on the floor, catch a bag of peanuts at a baseball game, step into a trolley, (Continued on page 42)



Nancy Cooney, a senior from Augusta, Ga.



Margy Hahn, a junior from Atlanta, Ga., shows grace and poise in serving.



Seniors Nancy Puckett of Shellman and June Galloway of Athens prepare to tee off.

These pictures illustrate the practical everyday use of fundamental skills taught in the physical education program at Georgia.



A safe catch by June Galloway.



Anna Gulestad, of Oslo, Norway, and Carolyn Ramsey, of Denmark, S. C.



Dorothy Pickering, of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., retrieves her pencil.

# THE FIRST FORWARD PASS

By PHILIP A. DYNAN

(Editor's Note: This excellent documented story on the origin of the forward pass is carried exclusively in COACH & ATHLETE. The second and final installment will appear in the December issue.)

ON DECEMBER 14, 1949, an announcement was made by the Very Reverend Paul C. Reinert, S. J., President of St. Louis University, that the school would no longer compete in intercollegiate football. Thus, ironically, the school which gave the sport its most interesting play bade farewell to football. Forty-three years before the fateful exit announcement was released, St. Louis University had been represented by its "greatest" team.

In the early spring of 1906 Edward B. Cochems, a former University of Wisconsin football hero, was appointed as athletic director and head football coach at St. Louis University.

Cochems was a short, heavy-set man, dynamic in personality and full of new ideas. He came to the banks of the Mississippi after four years of success. He directed winning teams for the North Dakota Aggies in 1902 and 1903. In 1904 he became known for his innovations in the running game as an assistant to Coach Arthur Curtis at Wisconsin. Cochems succeeded John W. Heisman as coach at Clemson College in 1905 and the Tigers roared through a winning season.

After the 1905 season the Football Rules Committee called a meeting to discuss the great public clamor about

Grateful appreciation is offered to the following people for their kind assistance in making the story, "The First Forward Pass," possible. Mr. Ed Wray, Associate Sports Editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Mr. Richard W. Reeves, Director of Public Relations. of Carroll College. Thanks is also given for the use of their files to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the Post-Dispatch. Other references included: "College Football" compiled by Christy Walsh, 1949; "Football" compiled by Christy Walsh, 1949; "Football: Facts and Figures" by Dr. L. H. Baker, 1945; "Spalding's Football Guide," 1933; and "The Football Thesaurus" by Deke Houlgate.

the brutality of football. Several boys had been killed during the season, others crippled, as a result of the mass plays where brute strength and great weight were the determining factors. The very existence of "king" football was in jeopardy. While some shouted, "abolish the game," others, less radical, advocated a reformation. The committee, selected from various educational institutions throughout the land, finally introduced several changes that would restrict the heavy, close formations and "open up the game."

(President Theodore Roosevelt called the heads of some of the leading universities to the White House and urged that steps be taken to eliminate the dangerous aspects of football. The chancellor of New York University then summoned a meeting of college



COACH EDDIE COCHEMS

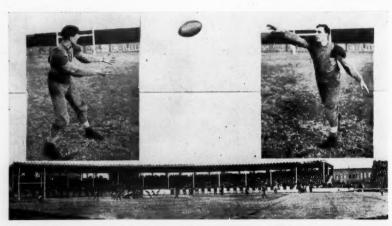
officials. From this session was developed the organization now known as the National Collegiate Athletic Association)

Two of the new rule changes included making it necessary to gain ten yards on three downs instead of five, and more important, it was now legal to throw the ball forward. However, the introduction of the forward pass came about under elaborate restrictions.

While Eddie Cochems let his imagination explore the possibilities of the forward pass, other great coaches like Stagg of Chicago, Warner of Carlisle, Haughton of Harvard, and Yost of Michigan, who today are given credit with having planned nearly everything that is new in modern football, ignored the pass and settled on the onside kick.

In 1906, for example, a forward pass that struck the ground before a player touched it went to the opponents. Ditto if it crossed the scrimmage line less than five yards on either side of where the ball was snapped. If a pass were caught across a goal line, it was a touchback for the defending team, instead of what today would be a touchdown in the end zone. Later a twenty-five yard limit was placed on the length of the pass. Most of the coaches believed the play had two many boomerangs.

At St. Louis University Eddie Coch-



Above, Robinson passes to Schneider. Below is picture of the Kansas U. - St. Louis U. game at Sportsman's Park, November 3, 1906. Score: K.U., 2; St. Louis, 34.

ems spent hours dreaming of a winning plan for his Billikens and the answer always seemed to be, "what can be done with the forward pass?" The possibilities of a "projectile pass," as he called it, stirred him to mastermind a new method for offense.

The only type of football Cochems had ever played or coached had been of the tough five-yard game of bucks and wedges, the spectators seldom seeing the ball. Cochems had learned his football at Wisconsin under Phil King, a Princeton graduate. A hard driving halfback, Cochems scored four touchdowns against Notre Dame in 1900 as the Badgers drubbed the Irish, 54 to 0. Once referred to as a pocket edition Hercules, who never weighed more than 165 pounds, Cochems had started his playing career at end, then shifted to the backfield because of his brilliant running ability.

Having the rule changes in mind Cochems persuaded Father Patrick Burke, S. J., moderator of athletics, to let him take his sixteen man squad to Lake Beulah, Wisconsin, in July, to start training. "I've got to figure out a way to get ten yards in three downs," he explained.

At Lake Beulah Cochems threw all of his energy and ability into his work. He had a burst of enthusiasm that took hold on the entire squad. As each day went by the players would seem more insistent on knowing, "when are you going to give us your new plays, coach?"

The squad which worked under a hot sun at Lake Beulah was a veteran group. From the 1905 St. Louis team that had won seven of nine games, Cochems inherited such players as Brad Robinson, Clarence "Pike" Kenney, L. L. "Spuds" Irwin, Charles Orr, Frank Howe, W. Clancy, and L. Gillick. Robinson had lettered at Wisconsin before transferring to St. Louis. Jack Schneider and Frank Acker also followed Cochems to the Billiken school from Madison and gave as their reason, "Ed-Dave die has got something new." Lamb, a St. Louis boy who had gone a semester at Missouri; Eddie "Baby Face" Murphy from St. Mary's, Kansas; Archie Lowe and Abijah French from Drury College; Louis Hughes, Hack Kinney, H. B. DePew, Leo Will, Daniel Lee, R. A. Roche, J. T. Breman, and Roy Berry were others who played at St. Louis U. during the Cochems era. (Fifteen of the players became doctors and surgeons after graduation from the St. Louis University medical school.)

Cochems studied the proportions of the ball and discovered of course that it had been designed to fit the instep of the shoe for kicking and the pit of the arm for carrying. He finally lit on the seven lacings as the only physical part of the ball for finger purchase in throwing the ball on its long axis.

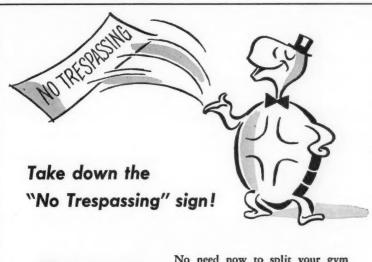
One day Cochems called the squad together for a meeting. He passed a football among the players and told them to put their fingers between the two lacings nearest the end of the ball where the diameter was shortest and throw it with a twist of the wrist, on its long axis. In about half an hour Robinson, all excited, came back and said: "Coach, I can throw the danged thing forty yards!"

(Cochems later recommended that the short axis of the "blimp" be narrowed, the better to facilitate passing . . . the type of ball now in use.)

Throwing the ball forty yards was easy for Robinson because the husky halfback had already developed a style. Robinson disclosed to his coach later that while practicing punting at Wisconsin in 1904 he asked a teammate, Howard P. Savage, to kick the ball back to him. Having a painful foot injury, Savage threw the ball back overhand.

"He could throw my punts back almost as far as I could kick them," Robinson said. "He was the first man I ever saw throw the ball overhanded.

(Continued on page 39)



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# **FOOTBALL RULES**

By H. V. PORTER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: These rulings do not set aside or modify any rule. They are interpretations on some of the early season situations which have been presented )

18. Play: After A1 scores a touchdown, A2 commits a personal foul. During the try-for-point, B1 is offside and: (a) the try is successful; or (b) the try is not successful. Are these treated as a double foul?

Ruling: Yes for (a). No for (b).

19. Play: On 3rd down, a fumble by A1 is recovered by B1 after which he throws a backward pass which is intercepted by A2. A2 attempts a backward pass which goes forward and is incomplete. What is the number of the next down and how many yards-togain?

Ruling: 1st down for A with 10 to gain (see 5-2-4a). The line-to-gain is not established until after the 5-yard penalty is enforced. This is the only type of illegal forward pass which does not involve a loss of down penalty.

20. Play: Does the new rule which requires each A player to momentarily take a position within 15 yards of the snap prohibit spread plays?

Ruling: No. Any player may move into an area within about 15 yards of the snap and then take any legal position. Under the ordinary circumstances, participation in the huddle satisfies this requirement. From the usual huddle, players may move to spread positions. If they do not participate in the huddle, each player must move into the area as outlined but he may then move to a spread position.

21. Play: On anticipated try for field goal, A1 has his knee on the ground when he receives the snap. When he attempts to place the ball, he fumbles. Who may recover and advance?

Ruling: If A1 had possession with a knee on the ground and there was no kick, the ball became retroactively dead at the time of possession. It is A's ball at that spot. See parenthetic statement at end of item (a) of 4-2-2.

Comment: Of course if A1 muffed the snap without having had possession, then the ball is alive and any player may recover and advance as for any

backward pass.

22. Play: A team has traditionally used a jersey with a navy blue background and 1/2-inch white stripes about 2 inches apart over the entire sleeve. Is this in conflict with rule 1-5-3f?

Ruling: Since each jersey was designed before the use of the striped ball, it would not seem that there was any intention of simulating ball color and design. Also, the background color and arrangement of stripes are such that it is doubtful whether an arm would look like a ball. Under the circumstances, the jersey should not be ruled illegal. The effect should be carefully studied by neutrals who will report at the end of the season to guide the proper rules group in possible action toward more specific standards as to color and design.

23. Play: Is it permissible to lengthen the intermission between halves?

Ruling: Every possible effort should be made to hold this intermission to the present 18 minutes. The Federation Code provides 3 extra minutes beyond

(Continued on next page)



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the customary 15 minutes. This is enough. Even the intricate movements of some of the college and professional bands are kept within the 15 minutes. No high school group should use more. If necessary, some of the activities can be performed before the game. School officials and game officials are urged to get the second half started in accordance with the prescribed schedule.

24. Play: Are face and mouth protectors legal?

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Ruling: The smooth plastic-type face guard or the type of rubber guard which is worn in the mouth is legal and reasonable use of these is urged by the National Football Committee. For the protector which is worn in the mouth, good sanitation practices should be followed and the items should be kept clean and disinfected when not in use. The wire cage-type face guard may not be legally used unless all parts are covered with soft rubber. When so covered, they may be used to protect an actual injury but not unless such injury is present.

25. Play: Who is responsible for maintaining order among spectators at a game?

Ruling: While the visiting school is expected to provide reasonable control over its own group, the greater responsibility lies with the home management. It is essential that adequate protection against any roughness or unsportsmanlike demonstration be provided in the form of a police detail or similar agency.

26. Play: Who is responsible for injuries which are caused by defective football shoe cleats?

Ruling: The officials are authorized to stop the game for correction of defective equipment but the greater responsibility lies with the wearer of the shoe and with his coach and team manager. If players walk on concrete or other hard surface to reach the game or the dressing room, the cleats may develop nicks or burrs with cutting edges. The player, coach and manager should carefully examine all cleats before the start of any period.

27. Play: If a team shifts more than once, must they pause for a full second after each shift?

Ruling: As far as the shift rule is concerned, the one second is required only after the last shift. However, certain situations may result in a false start when successive rapid shifts are made. The penalty for false start is the same as for the illegal shift, i. e., loss of 5.

# FRONT COVER PHOTO

# PETE VANN - ARMY

Pete Vann of Hamburg, New York, is the key to Army's meteoric rise to the football heights in 1954. The tall, lithe T-quarterback is a veritable Houdini as a ball handler and faker and has been rated with the finest passers in West Point history by Coach Earl (Red) Blaik.

The six-foot, 21-year-old second classman is currently winding up his football career in a blaze of glory. His passing has been equally effective at both long and short range. Five of his throws have connected for more than fifty yards. Two exceeded sixty yards in distance.

His favorite receiver is Don Holleder, a classmate from Webster, New York, who has proved an excellent target for the sharp-shooting tactics

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# 1954 NATIONAL GYMNASTIC CLINIC

By J. A. CALVETTI

In 1952 at Helsinki the United States nearly lost the Olympic title to Russia due to the poor showing of the American gymnastic team. The Russians piled up many points in the gymnastic events. They were in excellent condition and their performances on the apparatus were phenomenal.

The U. S. representation came from the 1952 Olympics with a vow that the U. S. gymnastic team will give a better showing in 1956 in Australia.

On December 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, gymnasts and coaches will meet in Sarasota, Florida, for the 1954 Gymnastic Clinic for the following purposes:

- To discuss and exchange coaching techniques and teaching points in order to develop more versatile gymnasts throughout the U. S.
- To discuss ways and means of stimulating more spectator interest in gymnastics.

- To discuss ways of creating more interest in active participation in gymnastics.
  - In many of the large universities gymnastics is required in the physical education curriculum.

Usually gymnastics is poorly publicized and as a result few peoples realize what a gymnastic meet is all about. However, once a person sees a meet or an exhibition, he will always come back to see more. A top all-around amateur gymnast has more difficult stunts and routines in his repertoire than the most versatile circus acrobat.

The program will feature some of the most outstanding authorities, coaches and gymnasts in the field of gymnastics and physical fitness.

1. **Thomas Maloney**, United States Military Academy gymnastic coach and coach of the 1952 Olympic team.

2. Frank Cumiskey, member of 1932, 1935, 1948 Olympic teams, manager of the 1952 team, will give a demonstration and lecture on a new piece of apparatus. It is a four pommeled side horse with the center cut out for free swinging. This apparatus could revolutionize the side horse event.

3. **Edward Scrobe**, member of 1948, 1952 Olympic teams, will give lectures and demonstration on the parallel bars.

4. **Dr. T. K. Cureton,** Director of Research in Physical Fitness at the University of Illinois, will give a demonstration and lecture on the spectoscope, a new teaching air in physical education.

5. John L. Sullivan, Sarasota High School Circus Director, will have his group give a demonstration.

6. Motion pictures of the 1954 World Gymnastic Championships in Rome, Italy; of the 1952 Olympics.

7. Demonstration of the Pan-American Compulsory exercises by four members of the 1952 Olympic team. The Pan-American games will be held in Mexico in March, 1955.

8. Gymnastic exhibition on December 28 in the city auditorium by the top gymnasts at the Clinic.

9. A gymnastic dual meet between University of Minnesota and Florida State University.

10. A gymnastic dual meet between an all-star South team and an all-star North team.

Panel discussions will be held by

the following well-known leaders in gymnastics:

- Dr. Ralph Piper coach of the University of Minnesota gymnastic team.
- 2. **Dr. Judd** the foremost authority in the field for many years. Director and coach of the famous Springfield College team.
- 3. **Gene Whetstone**—coach of the Penn State College gym team.
- Lyle Welser coach of the Georgia Tech gym team.
- 5. Chet Phillips—coach of the United States Naval Academy gym team and member of the 1932 Olympic team.
- Gordon Monney coach of the University of Florida gym team.
- 7. **Roy Moore** chairman of NAAU gymnastic committee. Member of 1904 Olympic team.
- 8. **Dr. Hartley Price** coach of Florida State University gym team. Director of ten national championship teams.
- 9. Frank Wells coach, Jersey City gym team and 1939 national tumbling champion.
- 10. Vincent D'Autorio 1948, 1952 Olympic team member.
- 11. **Don Holder** 1952 Olympic team member.
- Bill Roetzheim—1952, 1948 Olympic team member.

The mornings will be devoted to lectures, demonstrations and panel discussions. The afternoons will be free to give everyone a chance to soak up the Florida sunshine on the Sarasota beaches.

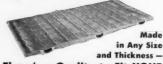
# The Sarasota Chamber of Commerce will sponsor:

- 1. A deep sea fishing trip. This was a tremendous success last year.
  - 2. Daily beach parties.
  - 3. Dances at the Lido Beach Casino.
- 4. Bus tours of the Ringling Circus winter quarters, circus museum, and training areas for professional acrobats.

So, come one, come all, to the fourth annual gymnastic clinic in Florida. Gymnasts and interested parties from all over the world are welcome. Everyone will earn something new in gymnastics and have plenty of fun in the Sarasota sun.

Newcomers to the Clinic are advised to check in at the Florasota Gardens and at the Sarasota High School gymnasium.

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# **ELIGIBILITY RULES**

# of the Southeastern Conference

By BERNIE MOORE

Commissioner, Southeastern Conference

Since the rules and regulations of the Southeastern Conference would be too lengthy to be carried here in their entirety, we are outlining only the basic rules which are of most immediate concern to prospective participants in this conference.

Basically, the eligibility rules of the Southeastern Conference are:

### Matriculation

- (1) Must be a regularly enrolled student.
- (2) Must have passed entrance requirements of institution.
- (3) Not more than four units offered for admission shall be vocational units.
- (4) Students in special agricultural or other short courses are not eligible.

### Residence

 No one other than a member of the freshman team or a graduate of a Junior College shall participate until the expiration of twelve months from date of maticulation.

# Participation

 Participation is limited to one freshman year and three varsity years in each sport over a period of five consecutive college years.

## Scholarship

- (1) Freshmen are eligible during first term or semester.
- (2) Varsity participants must have passed during preceding year of residence three-fourths and during preceding quarter or semester of residence three-fifths of the proportionate number of hours required for graduation.

The Southeastern Conference scholarship plan provides that a prospective student may apply to a Southeastern Conference institution in writing, signed by himself and his parent or guardian, on or after December 7 preceding his enrollment. If the application is approved, a scholarship will be awarded by the regular institutional agency established for granting aid to all students. The prospective student will receive from the institution a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the scholarship.

Scholarships awarded by Southeastern Conference institutions CANNOT exceed actual and necessary college expenses, which are tuition, fees, books, room, board, laundry and dry cleaning (\$15 per month in lieu of furnishing laundry and dry cleaning).

The following are violations of Conference rules:

- 1. Any financial aid to an athlete from any source other than the institution, his parents or guardian.
- 2. Any financial aid or promise to aid any member of his family.
- 3. Promise of financial aid beyond his normal period of eligibility.
- 4. Summer or vacation employment for which a higher scale of pay is received by an athlete than is received by other employees doing the same type of work.
- 5. Award of money, gifts or promise of gifts equivalent to money, or lavish entertainment. (Example: Clothes, television sets, radios, automobile, summer vacation, Bowl Game trips).

- 6. Transportation to and from school by the institution.
- 7. Tryouts, which include any demonstration of athletic ability.

The following are the penalties for violations of Conference rules:

- A. Penalties for institutions:
  - A fine not to exceed \$1,000 for each such violation.
  - 2. Suspension from membership in the Conference.
- B. Penalty for recipient:

Ineligibility for competition in any intercollegiate sport within this Conference for the remainder of his college career.

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# Traveling Round the ATLANTIC COAST and SOUTHERN CONFERENCES

with JACK HORNER

C. State College is making elaborate preparations for its sixth annual Dixie Classic basketball tournament. . . . The four visiting schools will be Minnesota of the Big Ten Conference, Southern California from the Pacific Coast Conference, Cornell from the Ivy League and West Virginia of the Southern Conference. . . The three-day round-robin affair is scheduled Dec. 28-29-30. . . .

One bracket pairings on opening day sends Southern California against North Carolina and Cornell against N. C. State, both afternoon skirmishes. . . . The other bracket matches Duke against West Virginia and Minnesota against Wake Forest, both night games. . . . The two winners and the two losers in each bracket oppose each other on the second day of competition with the championship finals scheduled the third day. . . . Four games comprise the program each day. . . . Duke is the defending champion, having snapped N. S. State's string of titles at four straight last December. . . .

SPEAKING OF BASKETBALL, the annual Southern Conference and Atlantic Coast Conference tournaments are scheduled the same weekend, March 3-4-5.... The SC event will be held at Richmond, Va., after a one-year stay at Morgantown, W. Va.... The ACC meet is set for Raleigh, N. C., scene of last year's tourney and for years "home" of the Southern Conference hardwood attraction....

Georgia is one game short of deadlocking the 59-year-old football series with North Carolina. . . This year's Georgia victory leaves the Bulldogs one behind. . . . Carolina leads 11 wins to 10 with two ties since the gridiron rivalry was launched in 1895. . . . The Tar Heels scored a 10-6 decision in that

inaugural. . . .

Wake Forest has a couple of freshmen guards who, with normal growth, should be able to hold their own in the weight department as varsity performers next fall. . . . They are Baxter Savage, 236, of Rocky Mount, N. C., and George Johnson, 256, of Wilmington, N. C. . . . Savage is only 17; Johnson 19. . . . A teammate, Jimmy Black,

tackle from Harrodsburg, Ky., tips the beams at 248 pounds. . . .

When Ray Quillen got off a 79-yard kick against Lehigh University, it was the longest punt in the history of University of Virginia's Scott Stadium. . . . Quillen, senior Cavalier end, took up kicking for the first time last season and averaged 37.3. . . . Worth Lutz, Duke's starting fullback, is president of the Men's Student Government Association on the campus. . . .

JIM GILL, the big Missourian who was an assistant football coach at North Carolina for 10 years, except for a one-year term with N. C. State, quit the coaching ranks to become a golf pro at Carolina Country Club, Raleigh, N. C. . . . Duke concluded a football series with Purdue this year but 1955 finds the Blue Devils taking on Ohio State from the Big Ten Conference. . . .

FRED SCHAUS will be West Virginia's new basketball coach, succeeding Red Brown, who has moved into the athletic directorship succeeding the late Roy (Legs) Hawley. . . . Besides appearing in the Dixie Classic at Raleigh, Dec. 28-29-30, the Mountaineers also take part in the Birmingham Classic, Dec. 17-18, along with Texas, Alabama and Wake Forest. . . .

CHARLIE BUSSEY, Clemson's crack sophomore quarterback star, was recruited from the backyards of North Carolina's Big Four of Duke, Wake Forest, N. C. State and North Carolina U. . . . Bussey hails from Henderson, less than 50 miles from the four Tar Heel institutions. . . . The ACC has published its first official Yearbook. . . . Copies are available to the general public at \$1 each from Commissioner Jim Weaver, King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C. . . . The booklet was compiled and edited by Smith Barrier and Irwin Smallwood, Greensboro sports writers. . . .

Two of Duke University's greatest coaches were presented Helms Athletic Foundation Hall of Fame certificates in ceremonies preceding the homecoming game with Army's Cadets. . . . William Wallace Wade, who served as head football coach for 16 years, and John W. (Jack) Coombs, head baseball

coach for 24 years, received their college Hall of Fame diplomas from Dr. Hollis Edens, president of Duke. . . .

The Blue Devils enjoyed some of their greatest success on the gridiron and diamond under Coaches Wade and Coombs. . . . Wade went to Duke in 1931 and, except for a four-year service hitch from 1942 through 1945, served as head football coach until stepping up to the commissionership of the Southern Conference in 1951. . . . Coombs went to Duke in 1929 and was head baseball coach for 24 consecutive years until his retirement following the 1952 season. . . .

One of the most beloved and admired athletic fixtures in the Atlantic Coast Conference recently was voted a place in the college track Hall of Fame by Helms Athletic Foundation.... He's Robert A. (Coach Bob) Fetzer, who stepped down four years ago after 25 years as athletic director and track coach at University of North Carolina....

Fetzer, dean of Southern track coaches at the time of his retirement and father of the sport in the Southern and ACC, is now executive secretary of the Morehead Foundation on the UNC campus. . . . He passes on the qualifications of candidates for scholarships. . . . "Coach Bob," as he is known to countless alumni, students, faculty and friends, still takes time out to help stage the colorful ACC Indoor Games at Chapel Hill each year. . . .

VIRGINIA TECH, which has dreams of landing a berth in the ACC, raised some eyebrows in the ACC when it knocked off N. C. State, Wake Forest and Clemson, three ACC members, ints first three football starts of the 1954 season. . . . Virginia Tech, a member of the Southern Conference, is coached by Frank Moseley, former Alabama athlete. . . .

Although the second game of a twoyear agreement doesn't come up until next New Year's Day, the Orange Bowl has extended its pack with the Atlantic Coast and Big Seven Conferences for three more years. . . . The ACC is very happy with its bowl pact and trusts it will continue indefinitely. . . .



THE STORY OF A GREAT FOOTBALL COACH

# COACH TOMY of the Grunson Tide By NAYLOR STONE

This is the story of a great quarterback at Notre Dame under the immortal Knute Rockne, and an even greater football coach who guided the Crimson Tide of the University of Alabama to score some of the greatest triumphs of recent football history.

Shortly before his untimely death early in 1954, Frank Thomas related the story of his life to Naylor Stone,

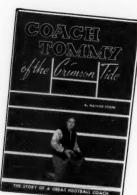
his close friend of many years.

Starting with Thomas' introduction to football at Washington High School in East Chicago, Stone unfolds one of the great stories of football history. How, despite his mere 135 pounds, Thomas directed tiny Kalamazoo College against the great gridiron powers of the Midwest, later to enter Notre Dame and against great odds win acclaim as one of America's top quarterbacks and one of Rockne's keenest students. Rooming with the great George Gipp, Tommy knew him in the close bond that arises between athletic teammates. No wonder he "cried like a baby" when the Gipper died at the height of his career.

Right at the time of his greatest achievements Thomas became seriously ill. Despite severe handicaps he continued to coach and to turn out fine teams until he could no longer stand the demands of big time coaching. Always a fighter, Thomas continued to be associated with sports to the very end. It was fitting that toward the end of his career he was honored with election to Football's Hall of Fame along with his most illustrious pupil—Don Hutson.

With the football public and players, coaches and members of the press, football officials, Frank Thomas will rank with the great coaches of all time. This is his story reflected through the deeds of his great elevens and their brilliant stars.

But any story of a great coach must necessarily be about the great teams that he coached. Here is all the suspense and color, the dressing-room scenes, the private lives of the coach and members of the magnificent teams that Frank Thomas led into four successive bowls—Cotton, Orange, Sugar and Rose. Here are the deeds of the brilliant competitors who made up the Crimothe Dixie Howell, Don Hutson, Harry Gilmer, Tarzan White, Joe Domnanovich, Holt Rast, Bill Lee and many others. Sixteen All-American players were tutored by Thomas at Alabama. All are pictured in this book, as well as members of the famous bowl teams.



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#### FIRST FORWARD PASS

(Continued from page 31)

I got Savage to show me how he did it. From them on I was constantly spiraling the ball overhanded. I couldn't do it in a football game because it wasn't legal. I spent a lot of time throwing for fun."

Cochems drilled his squad constantly on the long pass. The entire squad had to practice running throws through hoops. Robinson and Schneider, both baseball players, were the best throwers. Top-flight receivers included Kenney, Acker, Lowe, Schneider, and Robinson.

Under Cochems' guidance the Billikens also developed a strong, deceptive running game, thus having the interdependence between running and passing that is so vital to the modern day offense. Schneider and Robinson both kicked, passed, and ran, so they became the first triple threat backs in American football. Cochems usually employed an unbalanced line, with the guard or tackle over, and frequently brought left-end Robinson into a fiveman backfield to kick, pass, and run. The backfield lined up in a "T" formation style.

Leaving little to chance, Cochems also drilled his squad on pass defense and this, like his offense, was far ahead of its time. He had guessed that every coach he played that year would try the forward pass and have an offense like his. On this sole point Cochems had made a misjudgment.

His pass defense system was to have the center and the guards charge low and tackle "over the knee" the same style all coaches taught in the old five-yard game. However, he made his ends and tackles depart from the orthodox and rush the offense from a standing position, tackling high, slapping down forward passes and blocking the passer's view of his receivers. The secondary played a zone.

After several weeks of semi-secret practice the Cochems football machine was ready for a "test run." The Billiken coach decided to schedule four pre-season games with schools located in Wisconsin. Carroll College of Waukesha was first on the list, the game being played during the afternoon of the first Wednesday of September.

Knowing that the regular season would be tough enough Cochems warned his eager group to forget the forward pass until the team played in St. Louis. "We won't need it against Carroll," the coach said, and added, "don't show your hand too early."

Carroll-had ten veteran players from their 1905 team on a squad almost equal to the St. Louis U. team, at least in number. Coached by Dr. Edgar Burton Hutchins, Jr., a professor of chemistry, who was new to the faculty that year and George Sim, the athletic director, Carroll prepared for the invasion of the Billikens.

Carroll proved to be stronger than expected and midway in the second half the Billikens decided to open up with an air attack. The game was in a scoreless tie and Eddie Cochems was pacing up and down the sidelines in his regular coaching fashion. On the field Robinson took one quick look at his coach, turned back to his teammates and said, "now we pass it a little." History was in the making.

The first pass Robinson threw fell short of the mark and the ball went over to a surprised Carroll team. A few minutes later the St.. Louis team regained possession of the ball and once again Robinson faded to throw. The Carroll defense was confused. Schneider had gone down the field about twenty yards and cut to his left (the outside) when he heard Robinson shout, "Hike!" When he heard that word Schneider, still traveling at full spend, turned his head, caught the ball and himself yelled, "Hike!" which was the signal for all hands near him to start the downfield

blocking. His yell was needless, however, as no one was near him. The forward pass was a success and St. Louis University had made sports history. The Billikens, upon orders from Coach Cochems tried the pass a few more times and went back to their running game. St. Louis U. won the game, 22 to 0.

Carroll College players still living remember the game. Now living at #1 Crescent Drive in Palo Alto, California, Frank G. James says the contest will always stand out in his memory because it was the first time he ever saw a forward pass. "I was playing right end, St. Louis had the ball, and a man ran past me well out to their left far beyond me. I could not go with him because it would have left a hole in our line. You can imagine my surprise when the ball was snapped, to find that the St. Louis quarterback threw it to the man far out on my left, who caught it and had a clear field in front of him." (James adds that, "St. Louis was a far better trained team than we were and their coach was kind enough to stop plays before they developed into touchdowns".)

Thus, football had its forward pass.







# exas Round-up

#### By STAN LAMBERT

Southwest Representative

#### EFFECTS OF ADDING SECOND PLACE RELAY TEAMS TO STATE MEET ANALYZED

The writer is indebted to Traxel Stevens, the highly capable journalism director of the UIL, for material in this column. At our request, he made a detailed study of the effects of the making second place relay teams eligible for competition in the state meet. Our inquiry to him requested that he search the records for the answers to the following questions:

1. How many additional contestants did bringing the second place relay teams to Austin actually make? In other words, how many additional boys came who would not have been there in another event?

**Stevens' findings:** Actually 140 additional boys—or an average of three of the four on each second place relay team.

2. How many of these second place relay teams qualified for the finals?

Stevens' findings: In all classes and both relays 14 or 30%. In the mile relay—six—two in AA, three in A and one in B. In the 440 relay—eight—three in AA, three in A and two in B.

3. How many of these beat first place teams from other regions?

Stevens' findings: The sprint foursomes had a field day with three AA, three in A and two in B. In fact, two of the three championship quartets got to Austin via the new rule. Amarillo defeated seven first place winners com-

ing in third in the finals; Abilene parlayed its second place regional placer into not only a first place in the state but also a new state record and purely coincidentally a team championship; Austin (Austin) took a second place team and outdistanced six who had placed first in their respective regions for a fifth place in the finals. Fort Stockton was good only for a second place in regional competition but won over seven first place winners to win the state title in that event. Stamford beat three first place winners and Mineral Wells a like number. In Class B, White Oak outran six first place winners to take third in the state finals, and Early won over five regional first place winners, taking fifth place in the state.

#### Effects on Team Championships

In the mile relay the results were not so gratifying, but were still impressive. Two in Class AA, three in A and one in B bested first place winners from other regions; but the highest any of these could place was fifth in the state finals - three fifth and two sixth places. In AA, Galena Park and Arlington Heights defeated four who had placed first in other regions to come in fifth and sixth, respectively, in the finals. In A Cuero and Colorado City defeated three first place teams from other regions to place fifth and sixth respectively. Muleshoe reached the tape faster than three, too, but did not place in the finals.

4. What effect did the bringing of

second place teams to the state meet last year have on the eventual winner of state championships in the various classes?

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Stevens' findings: Plenty. In AA it meant a state championship for Abilene's second place regional sprint foursome to win first at the state by 47-40 over Sunset. The six points that Amarillo got for third place in the same event at the state meet enabled them to tie Brackenridge (one of the first place teams that Amarillo beat in the state) 28-28 for third place in team score. Frank Guess' Sandies beat all of the regional first place winners except North Side.

In A, all that Fort Stockton had was the second place relay team from Region I but its first place 16 points was good enough for a five-way tie for fourth place in team scores. Stamford and Mineral Wells did not place in the finals but did beat Grandbury out of a place and thus Grandbury could finish no higher than a fourth place tie with Navasota in the final team score.

In Class B, Early's placing fifth did not affect the final standings. White Oak's third place enabled them to move into a four-way tie with Rochester, Weller and Eastland in total team scores.

Now for the mile relay: AA: Arlington Height's sixth place and one point in the finals did not affect the final outcome. Galena Park's fifth place and two points — ditto.

An interesting situation developed in Class A. Denver City and Colorado City brought their first and second place teams, respectively, from Region II. In the finals, Colorado City turned the tables on Denver City and placed sixth picking up one point, which was good enough to place them second in the team totals, beating out their own regional winner for that runner-up spot in the state.

In Class B, Ropesville finished fifth but it did not affect the eventual outcome of the meet.

Thanx again, Traxel.
(Continued on page 41)



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# Prowling around the Midwest BIG TEN

# CONFERENCE

By JACK PROWELL

Champaign, III. News-Gazette

J. C. CAROLINE, a consensus All-American halfback as a sophomore for Illinois, found the going considerably tougher as a junior as the Illini dropped far below their 1953 championship rating.

Things were so bad in the Ohio State game, which Illinois lost, 40-7, that at one point Caroline is supposed to have gone to the sidelines for a chat with Coach Ray Eliot.

"Give me a football," he reportedly told Eliot.

"What for?" asked the coach. "There's one out there on the field."

"Yeah, I know," Caroline replied, "but Ohio is using that one and won't let me play with it."

RON GIBBS, one of the top college and professional football officials who lives in Springfield, Ill., says he had one of his most worried moments in final minutes of Oklahoma's 14-7 victory over Texas this fall.

"With a few minutes to play," he reported, "Oklahoma was leading, 14-7, but Texas was inside the Oklahoma ten-yard line.

"Thinking ahead a few plays, I got to wondering about the extra point if Texas scored. But when I looked, there were no goal posts. A crowd of fans behind the Oklahoma goal had torn the posts down.

"I quickly called a conference of officials and asked for suggestions. One of the officials said, 'There's only one thing to do. If Texas scores, we'll have to kick the point down at the other end of the field.'

"But when I looked down there, those goal posts were also among the missing. Another crowd of fans had torn them down.

"Fortunately, Texas did not score. If

it had made the touchdown, I don't know what we'd have done."

Wes Fesler, former Pittsburgh, Ohio State, and Minnesota football coach, is now out of the coaching business. But he keeps up with athletics as sports commentator for a Minneapolis radio station.

"During a football game," he says,
"I keep my binoculars on the losing
coach, but I can just imagine what
the loser is going through and it
makes me happy all over again that
I'm safely out of coaching."

THE LITTLE TOWN OF ST. JOSEPH, ILL., which has played six-man football for many years, resumed the 11-man game this fall, and that caused many old-timers to recall one of the most famous of all football stories.

It had been credited to Rockne and many others, but here is actually what happened in a story you're sure to recognize:

The 1925 St. Joseph high team had been undefeated and accepted the challenge of neighboring, larger Danville for a Thanksgiving Day contest.

Before the game, Coach Bernie Norton stood in the unfamiliar visiting dressing room at Danville High and exhorted his charges, "This is the big one. Danville is a big school, but we've got big hearts. We are fighters."

Then he placed his hand on the door knob.

"Get out there and give them everything you've got," he shouted. "Are you ready?"

"Yes, came the strident chorus from his charges as each man nodded his head in affirmation.

"Then," said the coach, pulling wide the door, "GO!"

Unfortunately for the players, Coach Norton opened the door to the swimming pool, and blind with fury, the St. Joseph players tumbled one after another into the water.

Fortunately for the players, however, they all could swim.

There's a postscript to the story: With St. Joseph's players half-frozen by their swim, Danville won the game.

#### LAMBERT

(Continued from page 40)

#### Track Coaches Make Observations

The high school track coaches over the state were elated over the results because they proved the coaches' contention that the change would produce a more representative champion and would offer top flight competition to more boys.

Beverly Rockhold, the astute producer of perenneal track champions at Baytown, points out, "A fine team—a potential state winner—might slip a little in the regional and place second, and then come back two weeks later and run away with their race. . . . Faulty judgment of a coach as to his team's condition, poor weather, or a track accident could easily cause a school to lose a state meet if each region could only send one team." And Rockhold knows because he's been there.

Several years ago he had a sprint relay team that never won a race until it got to the regional, but from there it went on to place second in the state

meet. He uses that as an example of coach's using good judgment in bringing his team to its peak at the regional and holding it until the state. Then in the next breath he will eliminate any ideas that his listeners might have that he is patting himself on the back by taking the blame for bringing his record breaking (3:21.0) mile relay team last year to its peak a week early. He took them to the San Antonio meet the week before the state meet with the avowed purpose of shooting at the national record. His team did run a 3:19.8, but dropped to 3:21.0 and 3:21.2 in the state meet where he had much rather have made the better time.

Smiley Davis of Corpus Christi Ray, who has more track experience behind him than he likes to admit and who will look a football coach right in the eye and swear that track is a major sport, says, "I would like to watch this over a 10-year period. Good competition makes for better relay teams. I also believe that these better relay teams are likely to be concentrated in one section of the state over even one region."



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#### **ROTATING POST**

(Continued from page 18)

After all the boys have moved into their positions, it gives you 3 to 4 men in the rebounding position.

However, we always feel that the type of offense used depends entirely upon the personnel on hand. We have found that this has been reasonably satisfactory for us.

#### **SPORTS FOR GIRLS**

(Continued from page 28)

step quickly off a bus, or balance a tray in a cafeteria. These are transferences of learning, not from sport to sport, but from class activity to everyday activity. We feel that girls should have an opportunity while in college to develop not only recreational sport skills but also everyday fundamental skills which will be used daily throughout her life.

Therefore, significant changes take place constantly in the physical education program on this campus; however, the importance of fundamental skills has not changed. We want to help each girl to accept and respect herself as a physically educated person, a well-rounded individual, and as a woman.





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# SEC-tional Notes

# SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE



## By TOM SILER

Knoxville News-Sentinel

We heard an ex-official of football games in the SEC—a good one, too—say recently, "If they don't clean up the scrimmage line, football is going to be ruined."

Toward that end, SEC officials have been calling tighter games this fall, dealing out more penalties, and making a genuine effort to keep the play of a rugged game within the rule book.

For this, George Gardner and his staff of officials are to be commended. Most coaches we've talked to want it that way, too. No coach worth his salt has the time or the inclination to tutor boys in ways to beat the rules.

And once the word got around that the officials were tighter, the games moved more smoothly, there were fewer rhubarbs and you heard no wails of protest from the coaches.

TIPOFF: SEC officials wasted little time in showing how the games were to be called. With Gardner in the stands, the officials for the Memphis doubleheader — Tenn. vs. Mississippi State, and Ole Miss vs. Kentucky — meted out 580 yards in penalties, an almost unheard-of total.

The bulk of the infractions were offensive holding, a foul long neglected, and clipping.

THE SEC IS THE MOST BALANCED this season it has ever been.

Three items might be mertioned: Florida emerged as a surprise power. Auburn ditto, except in reverse. Plus a rash of injuries that have had a profound effect on the championship football race.

Mississippi State, for instance, slumped when Hal Easterwood, the brilliant center, had to watch four games from the sidelines. It was more than coincidental that the Maroons walloped Alabama when Easterwood rejoined the team.

"Easterwood is better," Coach Darrell Royal says, "than any of the centers we had on those good teams at Oklahoma. He's the best, that's all."

Easterwood went down with a knee

injury in the Tennessee game. So did Tennessee's Jimmy Wade, the versatile senior tailback. Now recovering slowly, Wade may play in Tennessee's last two or three games. Without him, the Vols have been hard put to field a solid team, offensively or defensively.

Alabama, without Bart Starr, has been unpredictable. The Tide handed Tennessee a fearful walloping, 27-0, without Starr, who was shackled by a mysterious back ailment, but couldn't whip Miss. State without him. Starr is easily Alabama's best passer, but lacks Albert Elmore's running talent.

Florida, conqueror of Georgia Tech, was romping along at a fancy gait until Mal Hammack, fleet fullback, was injured. As I write this, he is still far from well, but trying to play a few minutes each Saturday. Hammack was the Gator standout in the early season victories.

Finally, the star injury jinx hit Georgia Tech right between the eyes, so to speak. Larry Morris, the captain, leader on defense, and three-year regular, twisted his right knee in a losing cause, when the Jackets lost to Kentucky. Last reports were that he would miss two or three games. Morris has not been as awesomely efficient in 1954 as he was in 1953, but still he was the bell-cow, or should we say bell-bull? of the Jackets, a star hard to replace even for a week or two.

Still another star to fold was Charley Horton of Vandy. This Commodore halfback, inspiring to ambitious if undermanned teammates, was off to a great year until he suffered an injured leg in the Alabama game. The Tide coaches said Horton was the finest back they had seen all year. Vanderbilt might have edged out two or three foes with Horton; without him, the squad strength simply isn't there.

The mid-season all-conference checklist would read something like this:

ENDS — Jim Pyburn, Auburn; Henry Hair, Georgia Tech; Joe Tuminello, Louisiana State; Bradley Mills, Kentucky. TACKLES — Sid Fournet, LSU; Darris McCord, Tennessee; George Mason, Alabama; Walter White, Georgia.

CENTERS — Hal Easterwood, Miss. State, and Larry Morris, Ga. Tech.

GUARDS — Bobby Goodall, Vanderbilt, Buddy Alliston, Ole Miss; George Atkins, Auburn; Tony Sardisco, Tulane.

Backs — Corky Tharp, Alabama; Bob Hardy, Kentucky; Mal Hammack, Florida; Tom Tracy, Tennessee; Arthur Davis, Miss. Stafe; Bobby Luna, Alabama; Joe Childress, Auburn, and Charley Horton, Vanderbilt.

Bobby Dodd of Georgia Tech has just authored a book, published by Prentice Hall, entitled "Bobby Dodd on Football." It is a textbook-type jammed full of his technique in all phases of the college game . . handling players, public relations, the offense and defense, fundamentals and the window-trimming, a beautifully-done book that should prove of great value to many young coaches and athletic directors. Good pictures, too.

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# Coastal Cuff-Notes

# PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCES



By GEORGE H. ALLEN

WE HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTING to secure a very broad sampling of opinion from the small college football coaches of the East, Mid-West and Pacific Coast concerning the present football rule. The consensus of opinion is strongly opposed to the return to the two platoon system of substitution; however, the point most frequently raised has to do with the danger to an injured player. This player, under the present rule, a coach might hesitate to remove from the game to determine the extent of injury, especially if the man is a key performer and it is early in the quarter. Most small college squads have limited personnel and have only one or two key athletes who are the hub of the wheel. If one of these men is removed, the efficiency of the entire team suffers greatly.

After receiving all evidence coming in to us, it seems very clear that some change in the substitution rule would be feasible. We would like to see a rule which would permit any player to be romoved and returned once in each quarter. We would like to delete the four-minute periods and return to

the four quarters of football.

We believe this rule change would benefit the game, the individual players, the spectators and would meet with approval of a majority of small college coaches. This is only a suggestion but we think it worthy of consideration for the rules committee.

One of the major reasons for abolishing free substitution was due to the increasing number of colleges, both large and small, dropping the sport. We have always believed that these schools did not drop football because of the rule but solely because they attempted to play out of their own back yard. As a result the business office had more problems than the Bank of England. I wonder how many schools have returned to football under the present rule. Very few, I imagine, as I do not know of one college in the Pacific Coast area that has.

#### Eight-Point Program for Returning College Football

1. It has long been my opinion that these institutions who have abandoned football should return gradually — be-

gin by playing an abbreviated schedule of four or five games and gradually progress as they restore the bridgework.

2. We also think that many of them were seriously handicapped by being free-lance schools. We would recommend that they apply for acceptance in a conference of their classification, preferably one of lower classification, for those schools who tried to go big time. Loyola is interested in a rational program now.

3. There exists qualified men, former players or coaches, who would be willing to coach football on a partime basis or even donate their services to get the sport started again as soon as possible.

4. Eliminate long trips from the schedule that aren't profitable. Play within a local area if possible. Even if that means playing an abbreviated schedule.

5. Eliminate the scholarship program. There are enough good men to play football on an amateur basis. If these institutions would play in the conferences we outlined, they would not need a scholarship program. They would then be completely within their class.

6. Set up an employment program where athletes could and should be helped with jobs, not as "athletes," but as regular students, and through regular university agencies that provide student employment.

7. In order to bring these colleges back into the fold we must have a rather idealistic program and the football team must be made up of representative students who gain no special financial aid through employment or scholarship fund that is not consistent with the universities administered scholarship program and employment

8. They can all return to football by a gradual process of building and by playing pure amateur football like we do in the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. We have one of the very finest in the country and some of these other schools are beginning to realize that.

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# From the Hub of the Nation

# MISSOURI VALLEY & BIG 7 CONFERENCES

By JOHN R. THOMSON

November 1 was the RED LETTER DAY in the life of the basketball coach, for on that day the NCAA said he could start practice.

That's not to say the boys haven't been shooting a basketball, skipping rope or studying plays. But now even the practice days are drawing to a close and it's time for the tussle-for-title chase.

The roundball merry-go-around ends in March with the NCAA and the NAIA tournaments but between now and then there will be the usual run of hoopa-las.

In this section an early guess would put the finger on Colorado in the Big Seven and a battle between Wichita and Oklahoma A. and M. in the Missouri Valley Conference.

Speaking of roundball prospects, we call your attention to the stunt, devised by Detroit U., to get the Alumni back on the campus. The Alumni built the school a Memorial fieldhouse and so the ticket manager announced a season ticket for \$5, open only to the Alumni. That would figure about 35 cents per home game! Which, to us, spelled bargain and looked like a step in the right direction!

Wichita U. has nine lettermen, including 3-time all-Missouri Valley forward Cleo Littleton and the mid-season highlight for the Shockers will be the All-College Tournament in Oklahoma City, December 20-22.

Another tournament of interest in the area will be the Big Seven, plus California of the Pacific Coast Conference, in the Municipal Auditorium, December 26-29. Then, too, there will be the 8-team NAIA vendetta at Kansas City, December 16.

HOUSTON boasts the first 7-foot basketball player in a Texas College and the giant in question is Don Boldebuck, a native of Lincoln, Nebraska, where he matriculated (and played) a couple of years for Nebraska Wesleyan.

Over at St. Louis University, Eddie Hickey is building around seven lettermen, including Dick Boushka, the leading scorer for the past two years. The Bills get a lift from Harold Alcorn, a transfer from Southern Methodist University.

Roy T. Baker, basketball coach at Argentine high school in Kansas City, Kansas, will soon join the ranks of those who have made contributions to the progress of the game.

Baker is putting on the market a tipping bar, calculated to improve 100 per cent the tipping attack of a team.

In a sneak preview at Kansas University, the venerable Dr. Phog Allen liked it so well, he ordered four. Soon the device will be marketed nationally by a St. Louis firm.

Some Big Seven candidates who seem cinches for All-American mention include Kurt Burris, center, and Max Boydston, end, from Oklahoma, as well as Carroll Hardy, Colorado; Barney Alleman, Iowa State, and Corky Taylor, Kansas State.

JUST JOTTINGS: A ton of sinews -- or at least the eight tackles on the Detroit U. freshman team total 2,000 pounds. ... Lee Riley is the iron man of the Titans, playing in 24 consecutive games since his arrival three years ago - it figures 1,022 minutes. . . . The Titans defend their title in the third annual Motor City Invitational basketball classic December 28-29 in Detroit. . . . Colorado's veteran track coach, Frank Potts, found himself in a nice position when Oklahoma invaded Boulder, Colorado, October 30, for a football game. Oklahoma is his Alma Mater. . . . Incidentally, the Buffs, when they beat Kansas, 27-0, came up with a number of "firsts." . . . First over Kansas, first shut out since joining the conference in 1948 and the first time a Dal Ward Colorado team ever won its first three games and the victory preserved Ward's personal mark of never being shut out since coming to Colorado. (Ed. Note: His Buffs as yet hadn't tangled with Oklahoma!) . . . Willie Greenlaw, Nebraska sophomore halfback, not only can carry the ball but he's quick with

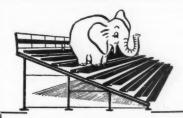
the quip. Against Colorado he retrieved a bad pitchout. Eluding five Coloradoans, he raced 69 yards to a touchdown, only to have the play called back when it was discovered a teammate had clipped.

As a result, Willie informed his guilty teammate that hereafter, "I'm going to carry a whistle. When I toot twice, I need help, but one blast will let you know that I'm clear!"

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# Roamin' the Rockies-

# ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE



By DURRELL "QUIG" NIELSEN Rocky Mountain Representative

Bob Blackman and his staff at Dentitled to the orchids, regardless of what happens between now and the end of the season. Up to this point the youthful Blackman has guided the Denver Pioneers to five victories with one lone setback, and that loss was a lulu. In the Wyoming-Denver game the Pioneers held a one-point lead with two seconds showing on the clock, but Wyoming's great competitor, Joe Mastroviovanni, booted a field goal and gave Denver an almost unbelievable defeat.

Even Wyoming's coach, Phil Dickens, has words of praise for Blackman. "I have never seen a game that would be harder to take for the loser and I have never seen a staff take a heart-breaker any better than did Bob Blackman and his staff," Dickens said following the contest.

Blackman brought his Pioneers over the mountains to Salt Lake City and handed the three-consecutive conference champion University of Utah eleven a 28-20 defeat. It was the first victory for Denver over the Utes since 1949 and was a mighty sweet one for Blackman. With all challengers for the crown sporting at least one defeat Denver has a fine chance to slip into the top spot and walk off with the title.

Denver boasts four players, Rusty Fairly, Fred Tesone, Fred Mahaffey and Larry Ross, who have practically dominated the Skyline conference individual statistics columns since the season began. Fairly, known as "the Mad Magician," at the midway point in the campaign, led in two departments, passing and scoring, and was listed among the top ten in all categories except pass receiving. Perhaps if he were just a little faster he could catch some of his own passes.

LIKELY THE FIRST TEAM in the nation to annex its league title was Montana State College of Bozeman. The Bobcats sewed up the Rocky Mountain Conference gonfalon by tripping up Western State of Gunnison, Colorado, 27 to 6. It is the first title for the Bobcats since 1946 and also marked the first time in the history of the school that its team had won six games in a row, and the first time since 1925 that its team won six games in a season. Idaho State was last year's RMC champ.

Grid followers throughout the Rocky Mountain area have been casting an anxious eye down Arkansas way where Bowden Wyatt, former Wyoming football coach, is doing such a tremendous job with the Arkansas Razorbacks. Wyatt's team, the surprise of the Southwest conference, has caught the fancy of his many friends and followers in this section. They were mighty proud the week his team upset Mississippi.

Many of the sports critics who follow the pro games are singing the praises of former Utah star, Tom Dublinski. Take the week, for example, that the Detroit Lions trampled the Los Angeles Rams. Many said the Lions are getting better quarterbacking from Dublinski than from the redoubtable Bobby Layne. The Rams' coach, Hamp Pool, said, "Dublinski does a wonderful job of hiding the ball." Dublinski was great in his senior year as he passed the Utah eleven to the conference crown.

SKIP STAYLEY IS IN AT IDAHO. The new Vandal grid mentor turned in the impossible. For 29 years the Vandals from Moscow had been losing to Washington State and the 12,000 fans had gathered again this season to watch the rout. This time things were different. The Vandals completely outplayed the Washington State Cougars and wound up on the long end of the 10-0 score. It, also, was the first win of the season for the Vandals.

E. L. (DICK) ROMNEY, commissioner of the Skyline Conference, was honored by the former athletes of the school where he coached for more than 30 years. Prior to the homecoming game between Utah State and Brigham Young University Romney was honored for his great contribution

to athletics and to the school. He coached football, basketball and track and field besides directing the program and serving on special assignments for the school's president.

Fort Worth, Texas, came into Utah and took one of the region's top announcers. Augie Navarro, whose voice was well known to sports followers for his work in baseball, basketball, and football, has accepted the sports announcing position with radio station KXOL. He will handle college football and basketball and broadcast baseball for the Fort Worth team of the Texas league.

SKYLINE CONFERENCE HOOP COACHES, Jack Gardner of Utah, and Ev Shelton of Wyoming, have returned from Europe where they conducted a series of basketball clinics for the armed forces. They worked under the direction of Dr. Dudley DeGroot, former University of New Mexico grid coach, who has been connected with the program for some time.

Perhaps the toughest luck coach in the Skyline circuit this fall has been Chick Atkinson of Brigham Young University. The BYU boss loss his first four ball games on tough breaks. In all four of the games the Cougars outfirst downed and out-gained the opposition but wound up on the short end of the score. But the Cougars have been lucky on the television end of the game. Last year they were on the national television schedule, playing Utah on Thanksgiving Day, and this fall the Skyline's television game featured the Cougars against Montana.

Eight states are represented on Utah State's freshman football squad. The 45 gridders hail from Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, Maryland, and California.

New Mexico really has an All-American in Larry White, star center. In all games the Lobos have played thus far White has won the plaudits for his great performances. Wyoming's Coach Phil Dickens commented that White is "the finest center I've seen in many years."



# Eyeing the East

# EASTERN COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONFERE



By IRVING T. MARSH

THE EAST may not be the hotbed of The East may not be the power football it once was, or the rest of the country is reputed to be according to non-Easterners, that is but it does have one type of football that no other section in the land can boast of. It has the only football league of its kind in the nation, a lightweight league, known more formally as the Eastern Intercollegiate 150-Pound League, which has among its ground rules:

No scouting.

No movies.

No training table.

No long practice sessions.

No spring practice.

No scholarships.

No pre-season practice.

No long schedule.

No alumni pressure.

No undergraduate pressure. No TV.

No radio.

No crowds.

This interesting phenomenon, engaged in currently by six colleges -Villanova, Princeton, Cornell, Rutgers, Navy and Penn, with Lafayette and Yale former members - is the result of an experiment begun exactly twenty years ago. It was designed to provide lighter and smaller men with an opportunity to play football, which they play strictly for the fun of it. But its participants are extremely serious about it and at some of the colleges ninety to 100 candidates try out for the team.

THE NICE PART OF IT ALL IS, however, that there is little pressure, even though sometimes, not very often, some of the lightweights become adept enough to graduate to varsity football. Navy's Dean Smith, scatback of a few years ago, is a case in point and he became one of the leading ground gainers for the Middie varsity.

Most of the players are former high school backs who haven't developed enough weightwise to play with the varsity and from these backs linemen are born. And even though most of the linemen on the 150's have never played their position before, they have at least one advantage over the big boys. They

are all faster, more mobile and more

Like boxers, the players are weighed in before each game and an official is assigned to see that they do. No individual may weigh more than 155. Over that weight and he is disqualified until such time as he makes the weight.

The six teams in the league meet each other once; therefore, their schedule is limited to five games. Ever since it entered the league back in 1946, Navy has dominated the play. The Middies won the championship in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953. They lost it to Villanova in 1949 and thereby hangs an interesting tale.

For Villanova that year was coached by two students, non-paid. One of them, a varsity end, had suffered injuries that prevented his playing the senior year. He volunteered to coach the lightweights to keep his hand in football. The other, also a senior, had used up his athletic eligibility and he, too, asked to coach the 150's. Between them they perpetrated the greatest upset in league history when they licked the Middies for the title.

That was the last time Navy was beaten until the other Saturday, when Rutgers turned the trick by 6 to 0. At this writing only a few games have been played and it is still too early to tell which team is the "power" of the league, but that Rutgers victory is a forecast of things to come.

It's been an interesting experiment all

around, tried by the Big Ten for a time and then dropped, although Illinois still has a lightweight team.

The hardest thing to overcome in the game is the no-scouting agreement.

"You never know what the opposition is going to come up with in the way of offenses and defenses," says one coach. "We get ready for a T and the single wing comes up, or a split T. You've got to be prepared for every contingency and believe me it keeps our quarterbacks baffled."

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Athletic director at Duke University, Eddie is nearing three decades of service to this Athletic Coast Conference institution

He went to Duke as head freshman coach in 1926 and has been on the payroll since, this being his 29th consecutive year.

From freshman coach, he became varsity backfield coach in football under the late Jimmy DeHart in 1929 and



**EDDIE CAMERON** 

remained in the same capacity when Wallace Wade left Alabama to assume the reins in 1931.

When Wade went off to war following the 1941 season, Cameron became athletic director, the post he still holds, and acting head football coach. His 1944 Blue Devil team went to the Sugar Bowl and beat Alabama, 29-26, in one of the greatest post-season bowl games ever played.

Wade returned from the war in 1946 and Cameron held the dual role of athletic director and backfield coach until Bill Murray succeeded Wade in 1951. Cameron quit the coaching bench that year to devote all of his attention to directing the intercollegiate and physical education programs at Duke.

Besides his football duties, he served as head basketball coach from 1929 through 1943. During this span, his cage teams won 226 games and lost 99. They were Southern Conference champions three times, runners-up five times and never failed to qualify for the conference tournament.

As head football coach from 1941 through 1945, Cameron-coached grid-

ders lost only one conference game and won three loop titles.

Born in Irwin, Pa., Cameron attended Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., where he was considered one of the school's greatest all-around athletes. He starred in football, basketball and track.

He enrolled at Washington & Lee University in 1920 and was called one of the college's greatest fullbacks. He stayed on as an assistant coach following graduation and served a one-year term as coach at Greenbrier (Va.) Military Academy in 1925 before going to Duke.

Cameron is proud of the intersectional football schedule he arranges for the Blue Devils. This year they met the two service academies, Army and Navy, Purdue of the Big Ten Conference, Pennsylvania from the East and two Southeastern Conference powers in Georgia Tech and Tennessee.

A friendly and popular fellow in and out of college athletics, Eddie is a fixture at Duke University. In fact, he's looking forward to his 30th year at the institution in 1955... and many more to come.

—By JACK HORNER.

# This month's featured COACH & ATHLETE

(Continued from page 11)

themselves who have "come around to the realization that they are good enough to win."

THE 47-YEAR-OLD COLLIER, who succeeded Paul (Bear) Bryant at Kentucky last February when Bryant departed for Texas A & M, was born in Millersburg, Ky., educated at Georgetown (Ky.) College and University of Kentucky, and coached at Paris (Ky.) High for 16 years. He became associated with the fabulous Paul Brown while stationed at Great Lakes during the war and followed Brown to Cleveland in 1946 when the professional Browns were organized. It was with the Cleveland team and under Paul Brown's tutelage that Collier became widely recognized as a keen football student and a brilliant diagnostician.

He had consistently turned down offers from numerous college and professional teams, but made the decision to accept the University of Kentucky job because "coaching at my home state university was something that I always had in the back of my mind as my ultimate ambition."

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# MEET THE COMMISSIONER

of the Missouri Valley Conference

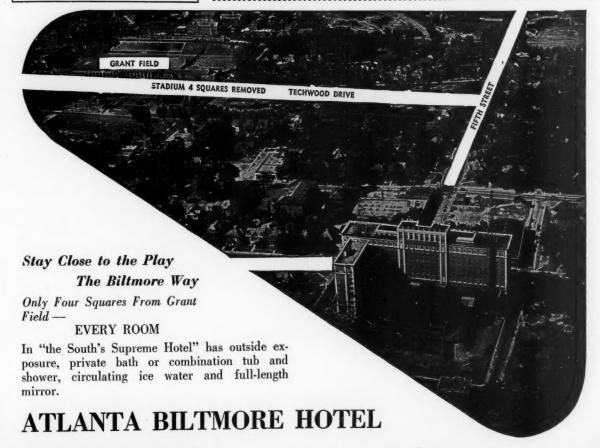
A. E. EILERS

ARTHUR EDWIN EILERS, single, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 18, 1888. Educated in St. Louis schools, where he competed in track and swimming. After being discharged from service in World War I, he joined the physical education staff at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1920. At the time, he was active in rowing, being a member of the champion Century Boat Club of St. Louis which we in unmerous trophies.

For 12 years Eilers was a member of the N.C.A.A. Swimming Rules Committee. He is the only Commissioner the Missouri Valley Conference has ever had. For a while he acted as Exexcutive Secretary of the Conference, but when his duties became so great, he was appointed full time Commissioner after World War II.



MR. EILERS



### CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

(Continued from page 10)

scoreboard was installed in Clifford and Audrey B. Jones Stadium. Then 3,500 end zone seats were constructed and the lights were doubled. Next, 8,000 seats were added to the stadium and a third deck added to the pressbox. Now at 28,000 capacity, the stadium can be enlarged under present plans to 45,000.

All of this bears out the theory expressed so frankly by Weaver upon his assumption of duties as athletic director and head football coach:

"We'll first work on our football program, and if it succeeds the rest will advance with it."

Even before the famed 1953 season, Tech had finally won—after five previous tries—its first post-season game in history, a 25-14 win over Colgate of the Pacific in the 1952 Sun Bowl.

In 1953 the Red Raiders won the national football scoring championships, gained a 10-1 season record, and took the Border Conference title before exploding its split-T attack for a 35-13 victory against Auburn in the Gator Bowl. Ranked 12th nationally in the Associated Press and United Press polls, the Raiders were as high as fourth—behind only Notre Dame, Oklahoma and Maryland—in at least two of the ratings based on mathematical formulas.

Most famous name on the Tech team was halfback Bobby Cavazos, who made the all-American second team and wound up second nationally in the individual scoring race. Sophomore quarterback Jack Kirkpatrick was voted the Most Valuable Player in the Border Conference.

Right on the heels of the grid successes came the best basketball season in Tech history. Coach Polk Robinson piloted the Red Raiders to Tech's first Border Conference title since 1936, a 20-4 season mark, and a spot in the N.C.A.A. playoffs at Corvallis where they lost to Santa Clara. Sophomore Jim Reed, winner of the loop's Most Valuable Player award, in basketball and Carl Ince, also named to the All-Border Conference team, lead the Raiders against another tough schedule this season.

Most of the other intercollegiate sports—baseball (in its first year), swimming (in its fourth), track, golf, fencing, and tennis—didn't make many headlines, a notable exception being fencing. In that sport the Texas Tech team, besides winning the international Border Invitational, captured the Southwest Sectional title of the Amateur Fencing League of America. Also, its participant-coach Jack Carnell fenced

well enough in the N.C.A.A. and A.F.L.A. championships to be invited to join the next Olympic squad.

So-called "minor" sports were strengthened during September when among those enrolled were the state high school golf champion, another member of his title winning team, several other top schoolboy linksmen, and some highly-ranked tennis players.

As proud as he is of Tech's developing physical plant, Coach Weaver is exceptionally pleased with the coaching staff.

As football assistants he has Wyatt Posey, former Georgia tackle, who coached South Georgia College and assisted at Yale; Buist (Buzz) Warren, the former Tennessee tailback, with coaching experience at Oak Ridge and Knoxville high schools; Horace (Bud) Sherrod, Tennessee's All-American end; Dee Andros, Oklahoma guard who coached at OU and Kansas; and Beattie Feathers, All-American tailback at Tennessee, who coached North Carolina State. Feathers is also baseball coach.

Robinson, named "Border Conference Basketball Coach of the Year" last season, helps with scouting. A Tech grad, who coached at Burkburnett High, he's the veteran, having returned to his alma mater in 1941.

Track Coach Landon Westbrook, former Oklahoma middle distance star, is trainer. Others coaching sports include swimming, Dr. Ray Kireilis, Health and Physical Education chairman, formerly Oregon coach; tennis, George Philbrick, Tech grad who is intramurals director; golf, Warren Cantrell, Hillerest Country Club professional; and fencing, Ed Sims, member of last year's team.

Coach Weaver is one of General Bob Neyland's products, having captained the Tennessee Volunteers as a guard in 1936. He came to Tech as head football coach and athletic director from a job as associate coach in charge of the line at Tulsa. Formerly, he was an assistant at Tennessee, Centre, and Mississippi State.

Dr. J. William Davis, chairman of the Department of Government, is faculty chairman of athletics. Tech's business manager of athletics is Jimmie Wilson.

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